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Haig Quits; Shultz Named as Successor

Secretary Sternly Criticizes Reagan's Foreign Policy 'Drift'



Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Alexander M. Haig Jr. resigned Friday as secretary of state, and President Reagan immediately nominated George P. Shultz, a former member of the Nixon Cabinet, to succeed him.

About 90 minutes after Mr. Reagan announced the developments in a nationally televised address, Mr. Haig summoned reporters to say that he resigned because administration foreign policy had strayed from his goals of "consistency, clarity and steadiness of purpose."

Reading from his letter of resignation to Mr. Reagan, Mr. Haig said that at the time of Mr. Reagan's inauguration "we shared a view of the American role in the world" including a "new and forward-looking foreign policy resting on the cornerstones of strength and compassion." But he said Fri-

day that those guidelines, agreed upon at the start of the administration, were not being met.

"In recent months, it has become clear to me that the foreign policy on which we embarked together was shifting from that careful course which we laid out," Mr. Haig said.

Appearing close to tears, Mr. Haig, 57, praised Mr. Shultz and said that he would stay on as long as necessary to ensure an orderly transition. But his stern criticism of his administration's foreign policy was as startling as Mr. Reagan's earlier announcement of his resignation. Neither Mr. Haig nor Mr. Reagan would answer reporters' questions.

Mr. Haig did not say whom he blamed for inconsistencies and a lack of steadiness in foreign policy, nor did he say what aspects of that policy were involved.

But in the past few days there

have been reports that Mr. Haig's advice to the president on foreign policy matters had been disregarded by Mr. Reagan. The most recent example was the president's decision to extend the U.S. embargo on shipment of equipment and technology to the Soviet Union for the gas pipeline to Western Europe.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, a reputed rival of Mr. Haig within the councils of the administration, argued for widening and toughening the embargo, the action Mr. Reagan chose to take.

The State Department correspondent for NBC television, Richard Valeriani, said he had been told that the president's pipeline decision was the immediate cause of Mr. Haig's resignation. The pipeline decision was made by the National Security Council while Mr. Haig was in New York conferring with Andrei A. Gro-

myko, the Soviet foreign minister.

Mr. Haig did prevail in backing Israel in its invasion of Lebanon. Mr. Weinberger wanted the administration to take a tougher stance with Israel.

A retired four-star Army general, Mr. Haig had a record of feuding with members of the Cabinet, notably Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations.

Richard V. Allen, who resigned as White House national security adviser, and Mr. Weinberger also found themselves frequently at odds with Mr. Haig.

Last fall, Mr. Haig made a public accusation that an unidentified White House official was waging "a guerrilla campaign" to undercut his influence. It was widely assumed that he was speaking about Mr. Allen, who resigned under pressure for taking gifts from Japanese businessmen with whom he

had been associated before joining the administration.

A pattern of friction had emerged in recent weeks also between Mr. Haig and William P. Clark, who succeeded Mr. Allen as the president's adviser for national security. The two were said to have had a shouting match last month in Paris, where Mr. Reagan was attending the seven-nation economic summit conference.

Officials said that Mr. Clark felt strongly that the State Department had not been tough enough on European allies in persuading them to reduce government-subsidized credits to the Soviet Union and its allies.

The two men were also reported to have clashed over Mr. Haig's ordering — without consulting the president — of Mrs. Kirkpatrick to change her vote and abstain on a resolution calling for a cease-fire in the Falkland Islands.

Another disagreement concerned Mr. Haig's desire to rush to the Middle East to deal with the outbreak of war in Lebanon. Mr. Clark argued that the mission had no immediate prospect of success and that the Israelis might trap him into supporting their invasion.

A source familiar with the administration said that Mr. Haig had threatened to resign at least twice before when political infighting became particularly intense. This source, who requested anonymity, said that one of those instances occurred shortly before Mr. Allen resigned as national security adviser.

Mr. Haig was nominated by Mr. Reagan on Dec. 16, 1980, more than a month before the president took office. He was confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 21, the day after the inauguration, after extensive hearings in which Mr. Haig was



George P. Shultz

U.S. Diplomat Reports New Lebanon Truce

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIRUT — A new cease-fire between Israel and their Syrian and Palestinian enemy came into effect Friday night, Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy in Lebanon, advised Lebanese leaders. The cease-fire ended one of the heaviest bombardments of West Beirut since the Israeli invasion.

Mr. Habib notified former Premier Saeb Salam of the new cease-

fire and asked him to inform the Lebanese Liberation Organization, the Lebanese state radio reported.

Also Friday, Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan submitted his resignation, saying Israel had put his government under intolerable pressure with its siege of the capital, where an estimated 6,000 Palestinian guerrillas are trapped.

"We cannot function under this blackmail of military escalation," Mr. Wazzan said. "Every time we reach some kind of understanding we run into a new escalation as if designed to pressure us."

Mr. Wazzan did not say whether President Elias Sarkis had accepted



Volunteer members of Beirut's Civil Defense organization carried a badly burned victim from the site of a car bombing in the predominantly Moslem western sector of the Lebanese capital. Six persons were fatally burned in the incident and scores hurt.

The PLO accepts a French proposal to send UN observers to West Beirut. Page 2.

fire and asked him to inform the Lebanese Liberation Organization, the Lebanese state radio reported.

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Mr. Wazzan did not say whether President Elias Sarkis had accepted

ed his resignation, and its wording suggested the premier was willing to withdraw it if Israel stopped all military action against West Beirut.

But Friday's fighting was the most intense since the June 6 invasion as Israeli aircraft, gunboats and ground troops launched attacks on Arab areas of Beirut.

The battle for Beirut has begun, Lebanese radio said. Witnesses said waves of Israeli warplanes attacked Palestinian camps in South Beirut and the predominantly Moslem western sector of the city, then moved on Syrian positions in the Lebanese mountains east of the capital.

"The dead are in scores and many more are wounded," said a military source watching the bombardment of the city. "The intensity of the air strikes is preventing rescue work."

Mr. Wazzan's frustration apparently was linked to an offer the PLO reportedly made late Thursday night to surrender its weapons to a friendly army or have them shipped out of Lebanon.

Previously, the PLO had only offered to restrict its weaponry to Palestinian refugee camps.

The offer, Lebanese government and Palestinian sources said, was made by PLO leader Yasser Arafat in a document handed to Mr. Wazzan.

But the sources said that when Mr. Wazzan presented the proposals to Mr. Habib, the special U.S. envoy presented a new demand from Israel: that the PLO not only surrender its weapons, but also that its leaders be deported. The premier said this was unacceptable.

The PLO had also been asking for assurances that if it made concessions the Israelis would not take advantage of its vulnerability. But the sources said Mr. Habib had been unable to offer any such guarantee.

Friday's bombardment of Beirut and the political collapse coincided with Israeli battlefield successes against Syrian troops, the only force apart from the small Lebanese leftist militia to have fought alongside the PLO against the Israelis.

After four days of fierce battles for control of the Beirut-Damascus highway in the mountains above the capital, Syria conceded it was pulling out of the highway towns of Bhamdoun and Alep.

This appeared to confirm Israeli claims that their forces control a

London Subway Brought to Halt By Another Strike

The Associated Press
LONDON — London's Underground was brought to a standstill Friday, stranding 1.75 million commuters, its 14,000 drivers, signmen and other personnel were called out on an indefinite strike.

The shutdown of the 237 miles (382 kilometers) of the subway network was ordered by the National Union of Railwaymen only hours after a stoppage by another railway union ended. The new strike caused traffic jams across London as commuters drove, took buses, or walked to work.

The subway chaos marked the buildup to a nationwide railroad shutdown set for midnight Sunday, the NUR's first such stoppage since the general strike in 1926.

The NUR's general secretary, Sid Waddell, called the dispute over the union demand for a raise of 9.5 percent "a fight to the death." Transport Minister David Howell emphasized that the government, facing a summer of confrontation with unions, does not plan to intervene.

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Soviet Union Remains Reticent on Lebanon

Sees High Risks, Little Gains in Strong Stance on Mideast Situation

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Reports from Washington suggest that the slow and cautious Soviet reaction to the Lebanese crisis reflects weaknesses ranging from internal economic difficulties to the problems of Poland and Afghanistan.

The view from Moscow, however, is sharply different, illuminating differing perceptions in the two capitals and perhaps indicating that there is an element of bluffing in the still fluid Middle East situation.

There is no doubt that the Russians are embarrassed, particularly by the poor showing of their Syrian allies in Lebanon, who are fighting mostly with Soviet-supplied weapons. There is also concern about the future of the forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization encircled in West Beirut.

At the same time, however, there is a widely held conviction that Israel's lunge into Lebanon will inevitably rebound against it and produce an anti-Arabian backlash in the Arab world that would damage U.S. interests for some time to come.

Two Arguments

Soviet sources cited two propositions to buttress this line of thinking. One is that the Palestinian issue is the key problem in the Middle East and that it cannot be resolved by force short of exterminating all Palestinians. That, according to this argument, is not possible, and the PLO will continue to remain a major political force regardless of the outcome of the crisis.

The second is that the Arab world, including those Arab regimes that fear PLO terrorism

and only rhetorically support its leader, Yasser Arafat, and his colleagues, is emotionally on the side of the Palestinian people. The Israeli actions in Lebanon are seen as sharpening Arab animosities against Israel.

Although such views are deeply held, they conceivably may be advanced to obscure Soviet embarrassment and political and military constraints that have limited Moscow's reaction to the Israeli invasion.

Even if they could react more forcefully without risks, the Russians have staid away

from a confrontation for political reasons, ranging from the prospective strategic arms dialogue with the United States to the overall image of Soviet policy, which is emphasizing peaceful approaches to world problems.

Military constraints may have been more serious. Although the situation is obviously undesirable, it does not so far affect vital Soviet interests and, therefore, is not worth running high risks.

One thing that could push Moscow toward high risks would be the introduction of U.S. forces into Lebanon.

The general tone of Soviet public and private pronouncements suggests that Moscow regards the situation as too complex and fluid to take a definitive stand, apart from political and propaganda support for the Arabs in general.

According to Western diplomats, Soviet statements suggest the Russians are prepared to accept short-term humiliation for long-term gains.

Mr. Tolbert saddled Liberia with an extraordinarily large debt, partly to finance the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Monrovia in 1979. At the same time, world prices and demand for Liberia's principal exports — iron ore, rubber and tropical hardwoods — have plummeted.

Western government officials meeting in Paris recently agreed to reschedule pay-

Soviet sources familiar with the Kremlin's Middle East policy have disclosed that a basic strategic alliance treaty was reached with Syria and that "it could go into effect instantly." Although the pact apparently has yet to be formally signed, the disclosure was intended to underscore Soviet commitment to Syria in case it is attacked by Israel.

The sources also said that it was hard to imagine that the Soviet Union would allow the Israelis to destroy the 8,000 PLO guerrillas in West Beirut. It is not possible to ascertain whether this is propaganda to pressure the Israelis to hold off an assault on West Beirut, but the sources said that "one should remember the Suez crisis" of 1956.

Most Western diplomats discount the possibility that Moscow would repeat its threat in the Suez crisis to use military forces to halt the advance of Israeli, French and British forces toward Cairo. While the Russians do not want to become directly involved in the Lebanese crisis they could be forced to do so if they are cornered by Israeli miscalculations.

Privately, the Russians have complained about the Arabs' inability to use military equipment efficiently. Publicly, they have for the first time criticized Arab divisiveness and apparent Arab indifference toward the destruction of the Palestinians in Lebanon.

A commentary by Tass Thursday said that Soviet observers "voice surprise that the current barbarous Israeli aggression against Lebanon and genocide against Palestinians have failed to bring immediate and joint Arab actions and are being perpetrated against a backdrop of indifference and passivity on the part of a number of Arab states."

Argentine Leader To Lift 6-Year Ban On Party Politics

The Associated Press
BUENOS AIRES — President-designate Reynaldo Benito Bignone, a retired army general, has said that when he takes office July 1 he will lift a six-year ban on political activity in Argentina.

Gen. Bignone told leaders of civilian political parties at a meeting Thursday that March, 1984, will be the "absolutely latest date" for elections.

But Carlos Contin, leader of the Civic Radical Union, Argentina's second largest party after the Peronists, said earlier Thursday that he and other civilian leaders would urge Gen. Bignone to speed the return to civilian rule.

Collapse Is Feared

Mr. Contin said he feared that the military regime might collapse before the July 1 deadline.

Gen. Bignone invited leaders of Argentina's 15 nationally recognized political parties to meet with him Thursday afternoon.

The meeting was seen as a goodwill gesture by the politicians and by Gen. Bignone, who was appointed by the army Tuesday. The navy and air force subsequently withdrew from the day-to-day running of the government because they opposed naming another army general to replace Lt. Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri, who was removed from power last week following Argentina's loss to Britain in the Falklands.

The army has promised close consultation with civilian leaders. But Mr. Contin said he and the other political leaders would urge Gen. Bignone to lift immediately the six-year-old state of siege that voids most constitutional guarantees.

"We lost that war," Mr. Contin said of the Falklands debacle. "Let us not now start an internal war. We want all the steps in the renew-

al of political life to be met, the reorganization of parties and all that. But we have to speed things up, because I don't know if he [Gen. Bignone] will make it to 1984."

Mr. Contin said he and other civilians believe the "military junta is disintegrating, which is a matter of concern because it deprives the nation of stability."

Mr. Contin is one of five political leaders from the coalition known as *multipartidaria*, or multi-party group, which is believed to represent about 80 percent of the Argentine electorate. In addition to the Peronists, the group includes the Integration and Development Movement, the Intransigent Party and the Christian Democrats.

Mr. Contin said on a radio broadcast that he would present two fundamental demands to Gen. Bignone: "First, return to the Constitution and second, completely revert the economic policy followed since 1976."

The anti-inflationary and monetarist policies instituted by the generals are blamed for Argentina's unemployment, the highest in a decade, its diminishing real wages, and its foreign debt which reached \$36 billion by April 1.

The position of the political leaders is supported to a large extent by leaders of the air force and navy, who were prompted by the Falklands conflict to drastically reshape their views of Argentina's foreign and domestic policies. The army has been urged to accept a civilian as president and to abandon the military's past political plans before leaving government.

However, the leadership of the army is described by military and political sources as an essentially conservative movement seeking to prevent the Falklands crisis from bringing about drastic changes in Argentine politics.

Rebel Ambush Mars A 'Victory' for Kabul

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service
NEW DELHI — About 1,000 teen-age party activists set off with great fanfare almost two weeks ago to serve Afghanistan's ruling Communists in the strategic Panjshir Valley, which the government had claimed to have wrested from rebel hands.

But many of the hard-core party members, some as young as 15, were dead and buried before the pictures of their departure were shown that night on television in Kabul, the Afghan capital, an authoritative Western diplomat said here Thursday.

According to separate diplomatic sources, the company was ambushed by the rebel forces within 20 miles (32 kilometers) of the capital. While reports circulated by many Afghan sources in Kabul put the number of dead at 400, diplomats in India believe that figure is exaggerated.

Although certain that the ambush took place, with heavy casualties and many deaths, the diplomats are nonetheless puzzled by the absence of public funerals or protests by the youths' parents.

Protests arose last year after cadets from a military high school were killed in battle.

The confusion over details of the ambush typifies the scarcity of information received by Western diplomats here and in Kabul on the 5½-week battle for the Panjshir Valley, which has long been a rebel stronghold.

According to reports reaching New Delhi this week, a large Sovi-

et and Afghan force still holds the floor of the valley, which is 60 miles north of Kabul. But instead of being defeated, the government has claimed, rebel forces have escaped to the rugged high ground, the reports say.

The rebels have harassed the Afghan and Soviet troops, who are believed to number as many as 12,000, and have threatened the army's extended lines of communication and supply.

There also are indications that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Two Years After Bloody Coup, Liberia Is Gaining Stability

By Leon Dash
Washington Post Service
MONROVIA, Liberia — The "revolution" has mellowed. The recent lifting of a curfew after two years symbolically ended the rule of the gun. Now squatters live in the vandalized white marble Masonic temple, for years a secret assembly hall for the now overthrown American-Liberian oligarchy.

During the bloody army coup two years ago, many persons were shocked by the soldiers' vengeful bitterness toward the class considered exploitative, the descendants of the former American slaves who founded the country. But now, after months of political instability, executions of alleged plotters and the presence of unemployed soldiers, Liberia is surprisingly changed and seemingly self-confident.

The commander-in-chief and head of state, Samuel Kanyon Doe, 31, bears little resemblance to the nervous master sergeant who met the foreign press for the

first time 10 days after taking power on April 12, 1980.

Mr. Doe has replaced his army fatigues with three-piece suits. He has shed some of his legendary paranoia and adopted a policy of benign, consensus-oriented rule.

Except for a brief, early flirtation with radical Libya, his government has swerved right in its foreign policies — and too close, some critics think, to the United States. The U.S. ambassador, William Lacy Swing, is popular here, maintains a high profile, has easy access to Mr. Doe and, according to U.S. diplomatic sources, is an effective advocate of substantial aid to Liberia's financially strapped government.

President Reagan, in a congratulatory message on the coup's second anniversary, invited Mr. Doe to make an official visit to Washington. Liberian officials said details were being discussed with the White House staff.

In December, Mr. Doe announced he would hand over power to an elected civil-

ian government in April, 1985, released the last 19 of 400 political prisoners and granted amnesty to the thousands of Liberians who fled the country after the coup.

"We want you to realize that we did not come to perpetuate military rule," he said of the 22 military men on the ruling People's Redemption Council. "We have no intention to outlive our usefulness."

2 Presumed Dead

He also said that Varney Dempster, former police director, and Adolphus B. Tolbert, son of William R. Tolbert, the assassinated president, are presumed to be dead. He said the two men were led away from their prison cells one night by deputy head of state, Maj. Gen. Thomas W. Sien, who was himself executed in August on charges of plotting to overthrow Mr. Doe.

A Liberian banker and a high-level civilian official said several training exercises conducted by U.S. Green Berets with Liberia's 5,000-man army have resulted in a

more disciplined force and a perceptible lowering of tension among civilians.

"When there is a large number of American military personnel present," the banker said, "Monrovia's atmosphere is more relaxed."

The economy of the country, which has a population of 2 million, has been severely damaged by a 40-percent drop in bank deposits through capital flight since the coup, said Kadita N. Tshibaka, vice president of Citibank. By last March, \$74 million had been withdrawn, leaving \$103 million in deposits.

Mr. Tolbert saddled Liberia with an extraordinarily large debt, partly to finance the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Monrovia in 1979. At the same time, world prices and demand for Liberia's principal exports — iron ore, rubber and tropical hardwoods — have plummeted.

Western government officials meeting in Paris recently agreed to reschedule pay-

ment of 90 percent of Liberia's foreign public debt of \$216 million.

Although it is faced with a \$138-million budget deficit this year, Mr. Doe's government gets high marks from Mr. Tshibaka for being fiscally prudent. To meet Liberia's financial obligations, Mr. Doe's government daily risks domestic turmoil by continuing the Tolbert government's practice of withholding civil servants' salaries for up to three months at a time. Still, every 30 days Liberia comes close to defaulting on its \$13-million monthly oil bill.

New taxes have been ineffective and Liberia's corporate community gets away with a "grossly undervalued" \$13-million annual tax bill, according to a well-informed financial source.

U.S. economic assistance to Liberia has risen drastically since the coup. Mr. Swing said Aid for this year totals \$70 million. U.S. aid totaled \$5 million. U.S. investments and trade with Liberia average \$1 billion annually.

INSIDE

■ The United States does not plan to give up its new, highly accurate long-range missile systems in the strategic arms talks. But a senior administration official said the administration would be offered the incentive of limiting how the weapons would be deployed. Page 3.

■ The June Saison de Paris, which goes back to Proustian days, is that time of year when social life is traditionally at its peak. But since the Socialists' victory last year, the social whirl has changed. Page 5W.

■ West Germany, defeating Austria, gained a second-round berth in the World Cup; Northern Ireland upset Spain and England coasted home over Kuwait. All three were 1-0 matches. Page 13.

Concern Grows Over German Bias Against U.S. Soldiers

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BONN — The U.S. Armed Forces Television Network is broadcasting a series of reports this week called "Off Limits." The title is stark, but the programs deal only in passing with discrimination against American soldiers in West Germany, a problem that has become increasingly sensitive in the last few months.

Although the official position at Seventh Army headquarters is that discrimination against "U.S. personnel is sporadic and unpredictable," recent incidents have intensified concern about it.

Over the last two months, the Army has acknowledged that bias against the 200,000 U.S. servicemen in West Germany is increasing in bars, clubs, and discotheques.

The sense that something is wrong has been underscored by a highly publicized incident of discrimination involving two black soldiers, warnings about bias from West German politicians and an indignant response among soldiers to a report that a Pentagon official said some allies, notably West Germany, want a decrease in the number of black soldiers stationed in Europe.

Lists of Offenders

The growing number of cases of discrimination in bars and clubs was initially disclosed by The Stars and Stripes, the newspaper that describes itself as the authorized but unofficial publication of U.S. forces overseas.

It said the Equal Opportunity Branch of the U.S. Army Command listed 135 entertainment places as discriminating against American personnel.

The Seventh Army put the number at 110, but in both cases the figures represented establishments with strict discriminatory policies.

The newspaper report suggested that the number of places that practiced discrimination sporadically was substantially higher.

Using Frankfurt's Sachsenhausen entertainment area as an example, the former head of the local Equal Opportunity Office estimated that two-thirds of the more than 350 bars and clubs there discriminated in one way or another — against blacks, people of Hispanic background or anyone thought to be American.

A West German newspaper, Welt am Sonntag, described the situation in an unusual report. It sent a reporter out with two black soldiers trying to find something to eat and drink in Aschaffenburg, a town of 58,000 where about 4,300 Americans are stationed. The Americans were kicked out of a pizzeria, told they were not welcome at two discotheques and a bar and were allowed into a jazz club on the condition that they would leave "when the band stops playing."

According to the reporter's account, young people, many of them dressed in the West German equivalent of preppy fashions, shouted "Bimbo, Bimbo!" at the Americans and "give some bananas to our guests" when they tried to enter a dance club.

As is sometimes the case in West Germany, there was an attempt to turn discomfort into political capital.

The two soldiers, Specialist 4 Markel A. Miller and Pfc. Charles Richardson, were invited to Bonn by a defense spokesman for the opposition Christian Democratic Party, Peter-Kurt Wurzbach, to show them, as he said, "that these regrettable incidents are not representative."

Mr. Wurzbach warned about increasing discrimination against American soldiers here and said he was concerned that many would return to the United States "with a pretty big portion of anger in their gut."

The discrimination clearly does not stop with young black recruits. A white army captain is now involved in litigation that has gone to the Bavarian Supreme Court after he was refused entrance into a club in the city of Würzburg.

"Owners and operators of allegedly discriminatory establishments readily admit exclusion of Americans, but deny discriminatory conduct," the Seventh Army said.

Excuses for barring the Americans are found elsewhere, such as in objections to dress or accusations of rowdiness.

The attitude of the Army is said to be one of willingness to give increased publicity to discrimination and support for legal challenges. But the Army is said

to be relatively less eager, for political reasons, to deal with the situation in a direct way.

Some officers have spoken of their anger concerning a report on June 6 about a seminar in Rastatt, Wis., on the role of blacks in the armed forces. At the conference, a high Pentagon official was quoted as saying that European allies, specifically West Germany, had quietly sought to pressure the United States into limiting the number of blacks assigned to bases in Europe. The pressures, the report said, were rejected.

Because of the conference's ground rules, the article did not identify the official by name. But an officer here said he was Lawrence Korb, assistant secretary of defense for manpower, reserve affairs and logistics.

Discotheque Shooting

NUREMBERG, West Germany (UPI) — A 26-year-old West German went on a shooting spree Thursday night in and outside of a discotheque frequented mainly by black American soldiers, killing three persons and then killing himself, police said Friday.

Police could give no reason for the shooting. They said the man began shooting when asked to pay admission to the Twenty-Five, a discotheque in central Nuremberg, shortly before midnight. The wounded were said to be in serious condition.

26 Are Injured in Belfast Bombing

BELFAST — A car bomb exploded Friday on a busy city street around lunchtime, blasting open a hotel for nurses and injuring 26 persons, one seriously, the police said. No group took immediate responsibility for the blast. The police, given only a few minutes warning, were evacuating the area when the bomb went off next to a hotel which serves as sleeping quarters for nurses. Flying shards of glass and brick injured 24 of the nurses, the police said. One policeman was being treated for shock and another was reported in serious condition.

Convictions of Italian Leftists Upheld

TURIN, Italy — An appeals court on Friday upheld convictions of 91 guerrillas belonging to Fronto Line (Front Line), an extreme leftist group and an ally of the Red Brigades.

The court also cleared 25 others who were convicted by a lower court last year and reduced sentences for 26 of the 91 people who received prison terms. The heaviest penalty, 13 years and six months, was imposed on Susanna Ronconi, who escaped from a prison in central Italy in February. The lower court had sentenced her to 14 years and six months.

Roberto Sandalo, a "repentant" guerrilla turned police informer, had his term of two years and two months suspended and was ordered released as soon as paperwork is finished.

Sihanouk Seeks New Military Drive

PEKING — Prince Norodom Sihanouk says the new coalition of Cambodian resistance groups must mount a military campaign to drive Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

"We hope through collective efforts and international aid we can liberate our own land eventually and rebuild Kampuchea (Cambodia) into an independent and very strong country," he said. Prince Sihanouk, former Cambodian head of state and president of the coalition, made the comments in an exclusive interview Thursday with the Chinese news agency at the resort island of Pengang in Malaysia. He said he would make brief visits to Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand, then return to Cambodia to chair the next session of the new coalition government. On Tuesday, he signed a coalition agreement with Communist Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and former Cambodian Premier Son Sann.

Whites Barred From Soweto Funeral

JOHANNESBURG — The police confirmed Friday they had barred whites from attending the funeral of a black trade union leader in Soweto Saturday.

The police action was made known to the family of unionist Joe Mavi Thursday night. About 250 people were arrested at a memorial service for him in Soweto two weeks ago and 47 white journalists were held on June 16.

Mr. Mavi, a leader of the municipal workers, was killed in a car crash June 7. He led a strike by council workers in 1980 that brought unrest and clashes with police. His funeral coincides with the anniversary of the "freedom charter," the policy platform of the outlawed African National Congress.

Progress Reported in Afghan Talks

GENEVA — The UN undersecretary-general, Diego Cordovez, said Friday that representatives of Pakistan and Afghanistan had agreed to "certain important, significant political concessions" concerning the guerrilla war in Afghanistan.

He said seven days of private and indirect talks had produced "ideas on the structure of a possible comprehensive settlement." Mr. Cordovez, who functioned as the intermediary between the two delegations, said a set of understandings was reached Thursday in the final hours of the discussions. He said it would serve as a basis for further deliberations, planned for the fall. He would not, however, provide details.

Russian Says Pipeline to Be on Time

MOSCOW — Stepan Derezhev, deputy minister of the Soviet gas industry, was quoted Friday by Tass as pledging that gas deliveries to Western Europe via the planned Siberian pipeline will be carried out on schedule and in full. The deliveries are to begin in early 1984.

Lionel Olmer, undersecretary for international trade in the U.S. Commerce Department, said Wednesday that wider U.S. sanctions announced last week would cause a two-year delay in completion of the pipeline. But Mr. Derezhev told a group of West German journalists: "The commitments for gas deliveries assumed by the Soviet Union under the new Soviet-West European gaspipe project will be carried out on schedule and in full."

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Haig Resigns Cabinet; Shultz Is Nominated

(Continued from Page 1)

grilled about his association with President Richard M. Nixon during the Watergate crisis.

A native of Philadelphia, Mr. Haig was in government service for 40 years, most of it as a career Army officer. Immediately before becoming secretary of state he was chief operating officer of United Technologies Corp.

Mr. Shultz, 61, is executive vice president of Bechtel Corp., an international construction company based in San Francisco.

A veteran of previous Republican administrations, Mr. Shultz served as Mr. Nixon's treasury and labor secretaries, as well as budget director.

Mr. Shultz had been the person mentioned most frequently during the Reagan transition period as a possible secretary of state. His office in San Francisco would say only that he was in London on business and that he would be in Washington on Saturday. Mr. Shultz made no statement.

The selection of Mr. Shultz seemed likely to win the support of at least one key lawmaker. Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois, the Republican chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Shultz headed the business school at the University of Chicago, and Sen. Percy is a trustee of the institution.

Sen. Howard H. Baker of Tennessee, the Senate Republican leader, was in Chattanooga, Tenn., when the announcement was made. He said that Mr. Haig had telephoned him earlier to advise him of his resignation.

"I expressed my surprise and regret that the secretary had reached that decision," Sen. Baker said. "I gathered from the conversation that the decision was based on policy disagreements with the administration."

Mr. Reagan appeared in the White House press room just after 3 p.m. to make this announcement:

"Ladies and gentlemen, let me say first of all I'm going to make an announcement, very brief. I will take no questions on it. I understand a press conference is scheduled next week.

"It's an announcement I make with great regret regarding a member of our administration who has served this country for 40 years above and beyond the call of duty, who has served me so well and faithfully with his wisdom and counsel. I have respected and ad-

Kenyan Soldiers Return From Chad Assignment

NAIROBI — Kenyan troops who acted as observers in an Organization of African Unity peace-keeping force in Chad have returned home in advance of the June 30 withdrawal deadline set by President Daniel Arap Moi, who is also the OAU chairman. Zairian members of the 3,200-man force are expected to leave by the end of the week, and Nigeria and Senegal already have withdrawn their troops.

PLO Accepts Proposal By France to Send UN Observers to Beirut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — The Palestine Liberation Organization says it will accept a French proposal that United Nations observers be deployed in West Beirut, where an estimated 6,000 Palestinian guerrillas are trapped by Israeli forces.

The Palestinian press agency Wafa said Friday that Yasser Arafat, leader of the PLO, instructed the organization's representative at the United Nations to support a French call for an emergency meeting of the Security Council on the war in Lebanon.

The PLO's acceptance was confirmed by the French Ministry of External Relations in Paris.

At the United Nations, France circulated a draft resolution among Security Council members Friday demanding a cease-fire, the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops and a simultaneous pull-out of Palestinian forces from West Beirut.

Cuba, acting as chairman of the emergency session, requested the General Assembly to resume its twice-interrupted emergency session on the Palestinian question, to consider an Arab-backed resolution demanding that Israel cease hostilities in Lebanon.

The emergency assembly session will go into the weekend, with a vote Saturday or Sunday. The assembly resolution, which is non-binding, is expected to pass without difficulty, since there is no veto in the 157-nation body.

The French president, Francois Mitterrand, said Thursday that he wanted the Security Council to arrange a disengagement of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces around the Lebanese capital and to send UN observers into the western sector alongside the regular Lebanese Army.

No Israeli Reaction

Mr. Mitterrand also issued a stern call for Israeli and Palestinian troops to disengage around the area of West Beirut and said that Israel must respect the terms of the cease-fire that had been in effect.

While Israel had no immediate reaction to Mr. Mitterrand's announcement, spokesmen for the Israeli government have already said that France should be disqualified from a role in any peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

On Thursday, the Israeli government decided to stand by its earlier decision not to enter West Beirut, an informed source said. There is tense debate within the Israeli government on whether to root out the

Palestinians militarily or to use the military advantage that Israel has gained so far to negotiate them out with Lebanese help.

Israel viewed the official French reception last week of Farouk Kaddoumi, a PLO political chief, as a reversal of the pro-Israel policies symbolized by Mr. Mitterrand's visit to Jerusalem in March.

A communiqué from Mr. Mitterrand's office had singled out Israel as being responsible for the situation in Lebanon and repeated earlier French calls for Israel to stop fighting.

Hope for U.S. Abstention

In Paris, French officials said that France was consulting all interested parties in the Lebanese crisis before the Security Council studied its proposals Friday.

Western diplomatic sources said that France was uncertain whether it could win the support of the Reagan administration. But they added that France hoped the United States would abstain instead of using the veto if the French plan became the basis of a Security Council resolution.

An immediate effect of Mr. Mitterrand's initiative appeared to be the forestalling of a special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestine question, which non-aligned members called for Thursday.

Tentative Resolution

It had been expected that this would begin Friday and continue through Sunday. But diplomatic sources said the members concerned would probably want to wait for the outcome of the proposed council deliberations.

They have already circulated a tentative draft resolution, demanding Israel and calling for the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon.

In Tunis, meanwhile, a reliable source said that heads of state of Arab League nations would hold an emergency summit meeting to discuss the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

In Washington, the White House deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, again called on all parties to practice restraint. He refused to say if the Israeli drive violated the spirit of a promise by Prime Minister Menachem Begin to President Reagan to "not go further" into Beirut.

"I won't make a judgment on that," Mr. Speakes said. "We're not seeking recommendations in this whole matter."



An estimated 300,000 Italian workers gathered in Piazza del Popolo in central Rome Friday during a protest rally and one-day national strike against a government austerity drive.

Millions of Italian Workers Strike Over Government's Austerity Plan

The Associated Press

ROME — Millions of Italian workers walked off their jobs Friday in the biggest general strike since 1969 to protest the government's austerity program and the cancellation of inflation-tied wage indexation.

The eight-hour stoppage closed industrial plants, banks, schools, postal services, department stores and disrupted mass transit and air traffic. There was no garbage collection and hospitals refused to accept nonemergency patients.

The police estimated that more than 10 million took part in the strike. There were no reports of incidents.

Traffic was paralyzed in central Rome where about 300,000 flag-

waving workers marched through the streets for a rally at Piazza del Popolo.

Airports in Rome and Naples canceled all international and domestic flights, but authorities said airports in other cities operated normally.

The strike was called by Italy's three major labor unions after the association of private manufacturers, Confindustria, on June 1 unilaterally canceled a 1975 agreement on automatic wage increases tied to inflation.

Manufacturers have blamed the system, called the scala mobile, as a major cause of Italy's high rate of inflation, now running at 15.2 percent a year.

The unions also denounced the

government's new austerity measures unveiled by Premier Giovanni Spadolini on Wednesday. They included budget cuts in health and social security and increases in electricity bills, train fares and the value added tax.

The premier said the moves are necessary because of a rising public deficit, estimated to reach 65.5 trillion lire (about \$52.4 billion) this year, up from 55.3 trillion lire in 1981.

"We want changes in the public policy that has increased unemployment," said Luciano Lama, head of the Communist-led CGIL union, on the eve of the strike. Unemployment in Italy is about 9 percent of the 20 million in the work force.

A Record Low Of Minus 117 At South Pole

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. scientists at the South Pole have reported the lowest temperature ever recorded there — minus 117 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 82.8 degrees Celsius), the National Science Foundation said.

The temperature was recorded at the Amundsen-Scott South Pole station on Wednesday, two days after the beginning of the Antarctic winter. The previous record low was minus 113 degrees, set in 1965. Scientists began recording South Pole temperatures when the station was opened in 1958.

The temperature for the South Pole did not set a record for the Antarctic continent. That record is minus 127 degrees, set in 1960 at the Soviet Antarctic station of Vostok.

Habib Reports a New Cease-Fire in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

10-mile (16-kilometer) stretch of the road from the outskirts of Beirut to the crest of the mountain range overlooking the city.

The military command said "many" of the besieged Syrian troops left West Beirut and Aley "for their country" in response to an Israeli offer of safe conduct.

"In fact, the entire Syrian hold on the mountain ridge east of Beirut has crumbled," the command said.

In Tel Aviv, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said Friday the Isra-

el siege of West Beirut is "impenetrable," but declined to say what Israel intended to do about the Palestinian guerrilla trapped in the Moslem sector of the city.

Mr. Sharon said the last two days of fighting gave Israel important trumps in the political battle to shape the future of Lebanon and ensure that it never again serves as a guerrilla staging area.

The Israelis are insisting on a Palestinian surrender, and this has been termed unacceptable by the PLO.

Negotiations between the two sides were further jeopardized Friday by the resignation of two other members of Mr. Wazzan's government — Tourism Minister Marwan Hamad and the minister of economy and trade, Khaled Jumblatt — and the departure of an important leftist leader, Walid Jumblatt, from the multiparty Council of National Salvation.

Mr. Jumblatt said Friday he had joined the council in the hope of averting a massacre of the Palestinians besieged in West Beirut.

"I just wanted a cease-fire, but [the Israelis] won't even give me that," he said. Mr. Jumblatt said the PLO leadership now wanted an honorable surrender, but "I don't think the Israelis will give them an honorable surrender."

"They just want to kill them, kill them, kill them," he said.

Mr. Jumblatt, president of the

Lebanese National Movement, said he believed the Palestinians were finished in Lebanon and should leave to save the country from destruction. He said he

Kidnappers in Spain Free Woman Hostage

The Associated Press

TOLEDO, Spain — Maria Iraskun Elosegui, abducted from her home in northern Spain 13 days ago, was released early Friday, her family said.

Mrs. Elosegui, whose husband is manager of a beer industry, was abducted at gunpoint by two men who broke into her apartment where she was with her children. The abductors, who called themselves the Autonomous Anticapitalist Commandos, demanded 25 million pesetas (\$250,000) for her release. It was not known whether the ransom had been paid.

hoped the PLO would resort to terrorism against Israel, the United States and Arab leaders.

Mr. Jumblatt said another factor in his resignation was his refusal to be associated with what he said were U.S. and Israeli plans to install a right-wing Christian militia commander, Bashir Gemayel, as Lebanon's president.

They were said to be fearful that once the Palestinians were out of the way, Mr. Gemayel might re-establish the Maronite Christian dominance in Lebanon which crumbled with the 1975 civil war.

Political sources said Mr. Wazzan and other Moslem government ministers also were disturbed at the emergence of Mr. Gemayel as a likely candidate in Lebanon's presidential elections in September.

At the port of Larnaca in Cyprus, meanwhile, about 1,300 evacuees from Beirut arrived aboard three rescue vessels.

Kabul Victory Claims Blunted by an Ambush

(Continued from Page 1)

the rebels may have had warnings of the attack from sympathizers in Kabul and may have allowed the Soviet-Afghan force to penetrate deep into the 70-mile-long valley before counterattacking, diplomats said.

It is unclear what the next move of the Soviet-led forces will be. Military analysts said that remaining in the valley would subject the army to heavy casualties but that a withdrawal after claiming a great victory would be a major embarrassment to the government.

To widen the battle by trying to

take the ridges flanking the valley would require increasing the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and possibly using more sophisticated weapons, a knowledgeable Western diplomat said.

The diplomats said that so far the Panjsher operation could not be regarded as a setback for the Soviet-Afghan forces, which had tried four times to gain control of the valley. He said he expected the battle to continue.

Keeping control of the Panjsher is considered psychologically important for the Afghan govern-

ment. Rebel training camps are situated in the valley. An estimated 7,000 to 10,000 rebels are fighting for the Panjsher, diplomats said.

The valley is near the major Soviet north-south supply line through the Salang Pass and provides access to the largest Soviet military facility, the air base at Bagram.

According to a member of a French medical team who was in the valley, the Soviet attack started May 17 with five days of almost continual aerial bombardment. He said that when Soviet forces en-

tered the valley, they destroyed every village they moved through.

Diplomats said the party youths had been chosen to make sure that Panjsher villagers who had returned were following the party line. The ambush took place June 14.

The Soviet-installed president of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, had been out of the country during the offensive. He first visited East Germany, then the Soviet Union, reportedly for medical checks, before returning to Kabul on Thursday.

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U.S. Intends to Retain MX, Trident-2 Missiles In Geneva Arms Talks

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States does not plan to give up its MX and Trident-2 long-range missiles in the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) that are to open in Geneva, according to a senior U.S. official.

Rather, the official said, the United States is offering Moscow an incentive in the arms talks an opportunity to limit how many of these new and highly accurate weapons will eventually be deployed.

"It is a matter of degree," the official said. He said the United States needs the land-based MX, the submarine-based Trident-2 and a new bomber, and therefore "we are going ahead" with them. "I don't envisage being in a position to say we are prepared to give up one of those systems," he said.

"What we are offering," the official said, is a reduction in the overall number of warheads on U.S. missiles, which also would mean deployment of fewer missiles than might otherwise be the case. The administration proposal calls for both the Russians and Americans to cut back the number of warheads on their missiles by about one-third, to no more than 5,000 for each nation.

The American official, who asked that he not be identified, also provided reporters with a glimpse of what goes on behind the scenes at arms negotiations and why they tend to move so slowly.

He said, for example, that it probably would take the U.S. delegation a month just to lay out its opening position in the formal two-week plenary sessions, even though the main outlines of the Reagan administration proposal have been made public.

He also said the real clues to Moscow's thinking are likely to be gained not at the formal sessions but by "listening between the lines" at private meetings after the formal sessions.

"That's where the skill of this thing" really occurs, the official said, referring to the one-on-one back-room meetings between individual American civilian and military diplomats and their Soviet counterparts. "That's where the 'what if' and the 'what do you think' the 'I don't like this' kind of thing takes place that is much of the real negotiating."

What is said at the formal sessions is binding on both delegations. It becomes official policy. Thus, the U.S. team may take five to eight formal meetings to lay out its official proposal in bite-sized, step-by-step fashion. Translation into Russian can double each hour-long statement, after which the Russians get the floor to ask questions or respond.

If experience is any guide, the official said, the formal sessions then will break up into individual meetings between each delegate and his counterpart. These are the crucial exploratory discussions which take place. Although all of this is reported to Washington and presumably to Moscow, it is not binding.

It is in these private sessions, the official said, where skill is required to find points of flexibility in the other side's position. Sometimes it is revealing just to find out which views are sent back to Moscow and to which power center in the Soviet bureaucracy.

Sweden Re-establishes Relations With Vatican

By The Associated Press
STOCKHOLM — The Swedish Cabinet has decided to re-establish diplomatic ties with the Vatican, 450 years after King Gustaf I, a staunch Protestant, broke with the papal state.

The Swedish foreign minister, Ola Ullsten, cited the Vatican's increased international importance as the chief reason for the move. Denmark and Norway have also decided to establish diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

Jurors Wanted to Declare Hinckley Both Guilty and Insane for Assault

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Five of the 12 jurors in the trial of John W. Hinckley Jr. have voluntarily appeared before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee and have said they were frustrated by a system that gave them only two choices — guilty or not guilty by reason of insanity.

They agreed that they would have preferred an option of finding Mr. Hinckley guilty but insane.

In the trial, Judge Barrington D. Parker of the U.S. District Court ruled that the prosecution had to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Hinckley was sane on March 30, 1981, when he shot President Reagan and three others outside a Washington hotel.

"Everyone knew beyond a shadow of a doubt that he did it," said Maryland T. Copelin, one of the jurors. "He was guilty. But we had that mental problem to deal with. We couldn't do any better than we did on account of the forms" that require the jury to find the defendant either guilty or not guilty.

Punishment Later

Mrs. Copelin said she believed that "if the person was guilty of the crime and mentally ill, they should be treated for the illness."

"After that," she said, "let them get the punishment for the crime they committed."

Several bills are pending before Congress to change the insanity defense. Some of the legislation would also shift the burden now on the prosecution to prove that a defendant is sane. There is widespread sentiment in Congress to change the law so that the defense would have to prove that a defendant was insane.

Another juror, Nathalia L. Brown, said: "I feel the prosecution did a good job. They went all out. But putting the burden on them to prove he is sane is hard. We all have some sort of mental illness. We all go through some stress, strain, depression."

The jurors indicated that they felt somewhat uneasy about the unlikely possibility that Mr. Hinckley could be free after only 50 days if the court determined he no longer was a danger to himself or others.

Miss Brown said: "I don't believe some jurors knew he had a chance of getting out if he could prove he would not harm himself or others. I had some doubt myself about what would really happen to him if he was found insane."

'I'd Feel Guilty'

Woodrow Johnson added that if Mr. Hinckley was released quickly, "I'd feel guilty."

Some of the jurors expressed misgivings about the hours of complex psychiatric testimony in the eight-week trial. They said the testimony was difficult to understand and that they thought the defense psychiatrists had been manipulated by Mr. Hinckley.

Miss Brown complained that the

psychiatrists gave long, confusing answers. "By the time they get around to telling you what it's about, you forget what the question was," she said.

Miss Brown believed Mr. Hinckley was guilty and held out for that verdict until the last minute.

"He contradicted himself so much," she said. "He made fools out of a lot of psychiatrists. The defense psychiatrists didn't know their job. Hinckley really manipulated them. I don't see how anybody really could have gone too much on their testimony."

She said she tried to convince the other jurors that Mr. Hinckley was not insane. "The prosecution didn't do it; how was I going to do it?" she said.

She added: "Insane is a word that is hard to figure out. We can say insane and think of somebody being crazy. But legal insanity. How far does it go? We really don't know."

Nixon to Call on Mitterrand

PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand will receive Richard M. Nixon for a courtesy call Monday, the Elysee Palace said Friday.



A Salvadoran government patrol searching for rebels who blocked a highway near San Vicente.

Salvadoran Guard Says He, Others Are Scapegoats in Slain Nuns' Case

By Laurie Becklund
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — One of the National Guardsmen accused of killing four American churchwomen here in 1980 says that he and four other suspects are being tried as scapegoats to relieve U.S. pressure to settle the case.

"The United States is saying that if El Salvador doesn't convict someone in the nuns' case, then they will stop military aid to El Salvador," the guardsman said in a recent interview in the federal penitentiary in the San Salvador suburb of Mariona.

"We have said we are innocent, that we don't know what happened. I know that in the United States people think we did this on higher orders. But that's not true. Believe me, if I knew anything about this, I would point the finger so the guilty men would be inside here instead of me."

The guardsman, who said he spoke for all four of the suspects held in prison, insisted that his name not be used. His spoke as the man nearest the final stage of their long legal process.

Last month the judge in the case, Bernardo Rauda Murcia, said that he considered the men "clearly guilty" and was recommending that they be tried.

Pressure has been mounting in the U.S. Congress for a crackdown on human rights abuses by the Salvadoran military. Earlier this month Rep. Peter A. Poyser, a New York Democrat, said he planned to present a resolution to Congress that would cut off all military aid unless there was a "satisfactory resolution" of the case of the slain churchwomen.

The four women, Maura Clarke, Ita Ford and Dorothy Kazel, all

nuns, and Jean Donovan, a missionary, were killed Dec. 2, 1980, about 35 miles (56 kilometers) east of San Salvador. A fifth guardsman, Carlo Joaquin Contreras, signed a confession in which he said the women were raped and murdered after leaving El Salvador's international airport.

The guardsman interviewed contended that he had no idea why his companion confessed to something he said they did not do.

What happened on the evening of the murder, he said, was that he and his companions left the airport, where they were stationed, to buy propane fuel for an employee's stove in the airport.

"We just drove off to a small store down the highway and came back," he said. "If we had been guilty, why wouldn't we have left?" He said he could not remember which store they went to.

Asked why his fingerprints reportedly were found on the women's van, he said: "My fingerprints are all over thousands of cars because my job is to check cars at the airport for security reasons."

According to the depositions of the confessed guardsman, however, the suspects killed the women because they were "subversives," and after the killing they reportedly returned to their barracks to drink.

It is because of the political overtones of the alleged motive — and because of a taped radio transmission between airport officials about one of the women's arrival times — that higher-ups still are suspected to be involved in the murder.

Regime Admits Aide Held

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — After earlier denials, the Salvadoran government has acknowledged that rebels were holding its deputy defense minister, Col. Adolfo Castillo. The deputy minister, who last week was reported killed in a helicopter crash, was forced to talk Tuesday on a radio interview broadcast by guerrillas from their clandestine broadcasting station, Radio Venceremos.

U.S. Denies Combat Role

WASHINGTON (WP) — A Pentagon spokesman, Henry E. Catto Jr., has denied that any American advisers engaged in combat against guerrillas in El Salvador as asserted in U.S. television broadcasts Wednesday.

Reagan Veto On Housing Divides Party

A Motion to Override Attracts 53 Republicans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's veto of an \$8.9-billion supplemental appropriation bill has touched off a new confrontation between the president and Congress.

Mr. Reagan is being opposed by some Republican allies as well as Democrats, who have seized on the housing issue as ammunition for congressional elections this fall.

Mr. Reagan vetoed the bill Thursday, saying that the \$3 billion it provided to help the housing industry would put the country "even deeper in debt."

The veto of supplemental appropriations for the current fiscal year was easily upheld. The House voted 253 to 151 to override, 17 of the needed two-thirds majority.

The House then approved a \$5.9-billion appropriation bill, without the housing subsidy, but with some other provisions that the White House regards as objectionable.

It sent the Senate both that bill and a \$4.5-billion stripped-down version sought by the president that the House approved Wednesday. Both bills repealed the tax break that Congress gave itself last year.

NOW Ends ERA Drive But Pledges New Battle

By Joanne Ormang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Organization for Women has officially ended its 10-year battle to win ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment while announcing a new drive to change the political realities that killed the amendment.

"We will not again seriously pursue the ERA until we've made a major dent in changing the composition of Congress as well as the legislative process," NOW President Eleanor Smeal said Thursday. She said economic boycotts, lawsuits and demonstrations would also be stepped up to gain power for women's rights supporters in boardrooms.

Ms. Smeal told a news conference she blamed the ERA's defeat on the Republican Party, which she said led the attack on the amendment; on Democrats' failure to put ERA high on their agenda; on "special corporate interests that profit from sex discrimination," and on "a handful of state legislators, primarily males," whose opposition killed the ERA in four key states.

Three States Short

"In the final analysis we were begging men for our rights," she said. "It is an outrage that in 1982 this nation could proclaim that women are not equal."

The proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which would have outlawed discrimination based on sex, has been ratified in 35 states since Congress passed it in 1972, but the ratification of 38 states was needed by June 30. The battle was effectively ended earlier this week, when state legislatures in Florida and Illinois refused to ratify it.

Opponents nationally said the ERA was not necessary because other federal and state laws have effectively halted sex discrimination. Some critics said it would lead to sexually integrated bathrooms and battlefields and that it would promote homosexuality and the disintegration of families.

Ms. Smeal said "the silent lobby" of business interests was the real opponent. "I don't believe for a minute that anyone voted for toilets," she said.

Ms. Smeal said NOW has been taking in \$1 million a month in donations since January — "more money monthly than the Democratic Party" — and has built up 750 telephone banks and 6,700 full-time volunteers, all of whom will move into political action.

ERA opponents will be targeted for NOW opposition nationally and political action committees are already operating in 40 states, Ms. Smeal said. She said NOW will seek to elect its friends rather than punish its enemies, focusing on the 1984 races at every level.

Ms. Smeal argued that large corporations are notable by their ab-

sence on the list of ERA supporters. "There are no Chambers of Commerce, no associations of manufacturers, no insurance councils," she said. While big business vocally supports women's rights, it "profits so massively from sex discrimination, particularly at the local level," that it works quietly against them, she said.

Ms. Smeal said economic boycotts, public education campaigns and even some demonstrations would be launched against "selected industries" opposed to women's rights.

One of the worst offenders, Ms. Smeal said, is the insurance industry, which she charged had worked to defeat the ERA in Florida and will be the target of several NOW lawsuits on its rate practices. Ron Snider of the Insurance Information Institute, a trade association in Washington, denied that any insurance company had lobbied or taken a position on ERA.

Meanwhile, members of Congress promised to reintroduce the ERA. Rep. Pat Schroeder, Democrat of California, said she expects quick approval and quick ratification by states that have already approved the amendment. Then, she said, "we will have seven years to focus on the few states that see it as something they should not do."

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New Warning Expected on Drug Linked to Birth Defects

By Morton Mintz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A new warning about possible risks of Bendectin, the only government-approved medicine for the morning sickness of early pregnancy, is expected to be added to the packaging instructions for physicians because of new studies that raise questions about possible birth defects.

Concerned about the results of the studies, the Food and Drug Administration called the manufacturer, Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc., to a closed meeting Tuesday to discuss the possibility of stricter labeling. No deadline was set for the new warning, but sources said the agency was pressing for early July.

FDA files reveal a quarter century of apparently lax handling of Bendectin data by the agency and by the company, which Dow Chemical Co. acquired in 1981 from Richardson-Merrell Inc.

Results of a 1981 West German lab study indicated a possible link between Bendectin and a hole in the diaphragm called diaphragmatic hernia. FDA statistics indicate the defect occurs in about 40 of each 10,000 babies exposed to the drug in the first three months of the mother's pregnancy. The defect lets the intestines enter the chest and squeeze the lungs, and it is often fatal.

Drug Sold Abroad

During peak sales in the late 1970s, 400,000 women a year are estimated to have taken it. Pharmacists in 1981 dispensed 1.9 million prescriptions, down 25 percent from 1980. The drug is also sold abroad, sometimes over the counter, as Bendexol, Lenaton and Meribental.

FDA documents show that Merrell knew of the West German study from the start and knew by mid-September, 1981, of the gen-

eral outcome and conclusion. "The company did not submit it to the FDA for four and a half months," the papers also show that for 15 years, FDA staff members repeatedly warned FDA officials that the principal human safety study, which was done by Merrell and used to promote the drug to physicians, could be invalid and misleading.

The lab study done for the West German Health Ministry found diaphragmatic hernias in 2 to 5.9 percent of the fetuses of Wistar rats treated with various large doses of the antihistamine ingredient of Bendectin but no hernias in the fetuses of untreated control rats.

Label Assuring

In addition, new reviews of statistical surveys have pinpointed an occurrence of the defect among the infants of American women who took either Bendectin or antinausea antihistamines.

These results clash with the officially approved labeling, which gives physicians this assurance: "Studies in rats and rabbits have revealed no suggestion of drug-induced fetal abnormalities at doses of Bendectin up to 90 times the maximum human dose."

Since 1980, the labeling has advised women to use Bendectin

only if they get no relief from eating soda crackers or dry toast or drinking hot or cold liquids.

Surgeon General C. Everett Koop first heard about the studies from Susan McFall, a consultant to Rep. Doug Walgren, Democrat of Pennsylvania, who has researched Bendectin since February, 1980.

"The 36 years I spent in clinical medicine before coming to the government had to do largely with the treatment of congenital anomalies," Dr. Koop told the FDA commissioner, Arthur Hull Hayes Jr., and seven other agency officials at a tape-recorded meeting April 8 arranged at Rep. Walgren's request.

"I am not a great believer in the old adage that where there is smoke there is fire, but it seemed to me that on this particular occasion there were some burning embers and a few other things that really made it worthwhile to look at this."

Mr. Hayes agreed to order a complete review of Bendectin.

Diaphragm Study

Reimar Roll of Berlin, who did the diaphragm study, concluded in his report: "The occurrence of diaphragmatic hernias was striking because this malformation has

never been seen in all our control groups checked so far."

At daily doses of at least 10 milligrams per kilogram of body weight, he wrote, the antihistamine ingredient, doxylamine succinate, "looks like a clearcut teratogen [birth-deforming agent] in Wistar rats."

The Merrell spokesman said that the doses were up to 375 times the human equivalent and that mice exposed to Bendectin did not produce deformed fetuses.

A second preliminary study, done last year on monkeys in California, disclosed a possible link between Bendectin and a hole in the wall of the heart called ventricular septal defect.

The two animal studies are the first done independently of Merrell. They supplement earlier Ben-

dedictin data on limb and other birth defects. An agency panel of outside advisers concluded in September, 1980, that the data did not establish cause-effect relationships but cautioned that a "residue of uncertainty" exists as to the possibility of a link between the drug and congenital heart anomalies and cleft lips or palates.

For 20 years, a key element of the story has been the Merrell study of "more than 4,000 pregnancies." The study reported reassuring results: the 14 malformations found in the infants of Bendectin users were actually 10 fewer than in the babies of the non-user controls. For years afterward the company told physicians the study showed "no correlation between Bendectin and fetal abnormalities."

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Israel's Deeper Intent

Something has been happening in the political arena in Lebanon that brings into focus exactly what is wrong about an Israeli operation that has gone as far as it has in good part simply because people have been unable to keep up with it.

Keep in mind that the prime rationale for the invasion was to substitute a viable authority — at first, Israel's — for the long-missing or at least weak central Lebanese authority, so that Lebanon would no longer remain a base of terrorism. On this basis, many Americans initially tended to accept the Israeli invasion, notwithstanding their dismay over its heavy civilian toll.

In Lebanon this week, in a true political miracle, a central Lebanese authority was assembled. Leaders of the principal Lebanese communities came together, in a "National Salvation Council," for the first time since civil war shattered the government in Beirut in the mid-1970s. They adopted a plan meant to spare Beirut the catastrophe of a final Israeli assault. It called for withdrawal of Israeli forces to six miles outside the capital, the return of PLO soldiers to refugee camps and the stockpiling of their arms, and the insertion of the Lebanese army as a buffer.

In other words, the Lebanese did exactly what Israel had demanded: Under incredibly adverse circumstances, they came together and drafted a plan formalizing at once the sovereignty of Lebanon and the reduction and mortification of the PLO.

The Israelis then spat on them, rejecting the plan and insisting further that Yasser Arafat and the PLO "core" leadership be expelled to a country not bordering on Israel.

We are forced to several conclusions, of which the first is that the Israelis have misled the world about the purposes of their invasion. Dealing with terror seems now to have been the tritest part of it, although this is the platform from which the Israelis trotted for sympathy or at least forbearance. Nor was Israel concerned simply with humiliating Syria or with lording it over Lebanon. Its deeper now-revealed intent is to take advantage of a favorable regional opening — and of Ronald Reagan's inattention or quiet consent, whichever it is — to impose a Begin-type Palestinian solution. That means destroying the Palestinians as a movement and dispersing them as individuals.

A second conclusion is that the Israelis have been unforgettably bloody. There is no conceivable goal that would justify the civilian casualties that a further, full-fledged assault on the PLO and Syrians in Beirut would surely bring. That would be the ultimate barbarism in a campaign in which the widespread slaughter of civilians has undermined Israel's claim to moral superiority, once its richest political asset in the West. Again, the only thing possibly more astonishing than the ruin Israel has wrought is President Reagan's silence in the face of it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Tackling the Tax Code

Robert Dole, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is leading the good fight to put more fairness into the tax code. The tax bill paid by many people and corporations often depends less on their income than on their accountant or lobbyist. Now that the government desperately needs to increase its revenues, Sen. Dole thinks it would be much fairer to eliminate loopholes that let some taxpayers pay little, rather than to increase the burden on those who already pay a lot.

You will not be surprised that the senator is not surrounded by enthusiastic supporters of his reform plans. With elections approaching, congressional resistance to special interests is approaching its biennial low. And it is a good rule that the more outrageous the loophole, the more heavily muscled the lobby that protects it.

Did you expect some restraint on the part of corporate lobbies in return for the enormous benefits they got from last year's tax cut? Corporations are not easily embarrassed. Although many now pay no taxes, their lobbies remain vigorous. Flush defense contractors want to make sure they do not have to pay annual taxes on their realized profits like everyone else. Insurance companies are fighting for their very own \$2.3 billion loophole. Big banks, independent oil producers

and a host of other little-taxed industries hope to avoid even minimum taxes. Unprofitable companies want to make sure they can still sell their unneeded tax breaks to rich companies desiring to lighten their tax loads.

Many people and businesses have adjusted their dealings to take advantage of tax subsidies, and large abrupt changes could cause a certain amount of economic havoc. That is why it would have been better to use last year's massive tax cuts to persuade people to give up their tax preferences in return for substantially lower rates. Such a trade would serve not only the Treasury but economic efficiency as well.

Without the promise of more fast tax relief, Sen. Dole has nothing to offer in return for tax reform — except the appeal of fairness and simplicity in the tax code. That may not win him many votes in corporate board rooms, but there is one strong constituency for tax reform: the general public. This Congress, which has been so brave in its assaults on the poor and powerless, has developed an unsavory reputation for responsiveness to well-heeled interests. If Sen. Dole's start at cleaning up the tax code is derailed by his colleagues in the Senate and House, the public may not soon forget who is to blame.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Qadhafi's Move

Now is the time for Col. Qadhafi to emerge as the real hero of the Middle East. He has a wealthy, underpopulated country. Let him carve off a section which could come to be known as the New Palestine — for it is time that the Palestinians accept a compromise.

Let them immigrate there so that they might begin to put down roots, and start to look forward to the future with hope rather than continuing to look backwards with bitterness.

KATHRYN J. ANGELIS, Athens.

Falklands Lessons

Regarding "Argentina Takes an English Lesson" (IHT, June 10): Allow me to applaud William Pfaff's scathing, yet utterly appropriate, and overdue blast at Argentine illusions. The consequence of that self-deluding people's refusal to stare reality in the face have been a disgrace to Latin America for at least two generations.

While squandering a national patrimony that few countries could match, the Argentines have refined misgovernment into an exact science. "Privileged" is indeed the word to describe the junta's plunge into the Falklands disaster. Give the pilots their due for their misdirected gallantry. But leave the Argentines with no illusions about their performance on the ground. Maybe we can look forward at least to that when the Argentine public finally opens its eyes and comes out of dreamland.

B. HUGH TAYLOR, Rome.

Regarding "How Argentina Stabbed Itself in the Back" (June 19-20): Obviously William Safire knows absolutely nothing about Argentina, its people its army, or its history. I remember reading years ago a book called the "Ugly

American." Mr. Safire is probably one of the ugliest around.

As a staunch advocate of the alliance of France, my country, with the United States, I begin to wonder if I am not entirely mistaken. Americans have never and never will understand a thing about the outside world and we better take care of ourselves without relying at all on the United States.

C. De MONTALEMBERT, Paris.

Regarding "Harrier Problems" (Letters, June 11): I read with some astonishment that the Harrier is "of little value in combat." Any aircraft which has managed to bring down between 40 and 60 modern fighter aircraft including the famed Mirage, without a single loss in air combat over the Falklands surely proves its worth.

The only problem is that there are not enough of them, and the U.S. Marines would not have placed an order for over 400 if they doubted their value.

T.G.H. STOKES, Paris.

Regarding "The United States Has Alienated Itself" (IHT, May 12): I am surprised that Mr. Ferreira confuses the Latin American policies of the United States with the stand of the United States in the Falkland dispute. The Reagan administration acted honorably during the conduct of the early stages when neither party wished to compromise. A negotiated settlement by the United States was not in the cards.

The United States is aligned with both parties through various non-aggression treaties. It is important for all the world to know that the United States has two friends opposing each other in this fight over territorial sovereignty. The problem is that no effort to settle this question — absolutely none — was made by Ar-

gentina except through an unprovoked attack on British subjects.

Do not confuse the issue. The people of the United States feel close to all the Americas and we respect the rights and sovereignty of all people. We have come out strongly on "human rights." But let us address our rights. Other nations complain so much about their rights that the press has run out of ways to make it sound interesting. The United States has the right to say that aggression, even by a friend is not an alternative to negotiated settlement.

STEWART JOSLIN III, New York.

Guatemala

Regarding "Guatemalas Say Revolution Is Exotic" (IHT, June 4): I would query the statement "more than 3,000 peasants were killed by the government in the first six weeks after the coup."

I spent nearly the whole month of April (a large part of that "six weeks") travelling extensively in Guatemala. I visited a part of at least every area with the exception of Quiché which was at that time considered unsafe. Everywhere I went, I took local buses and stayed in small hotels and as I speak reasonable Spanish and was travelling alone, I was always in contact with the peasants.

Everywhere, I asked about the current situation and everywhere the reply was unanimous "now it is so much better — no killings. The day before the coup the military were everywhere, after the coup they disappeared."

I am not a supporter of any military government anywhere and although before the coup the Indians were being slaughtered, I have to say that there was absolutely no evidence that this was happening during the time I was there.

MONICA MACKANESS, Brussels.

What Arabs Have Learned From Israelis ...

By Fonad Ajami

WASHINGTON — The Israeli invasion of Lebanon has painfully highlighted the vulnerability of the Arab world. But others have drawn something of themselves in all of this. The invasion told us something about the drift of things in the society that launched it, about the confusion in the superpower that has become so much a part of that region's landscape, and about the delusions that military might gives rise to.

The invading army that came into Lebanon with such devastating force came with a great delusion: that if you could pound men and women and enough, if you could bring them to their knees, you could make peace with them.

Dreamers and purists there are aplenty in the Arab world. They are to be found there as they are to be found elsewhere — as the Israelis in particular, given their own dreams and idealisms, should know and understand. But over the past decade, there emerged within the Palestinian community and among the Arabs of the Persian Gulf another view of things: support for a historic compromise between Israelis and Palestinians. To be sure, there was something frustrating about the way this view was put forth. The will to state it openly was not there. What was said on a given day was denied the next; what was said before a foreign audience was denied at home. But there was no denying that somewhere on the horizon loomed the possibility of a different future.

In November, Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia proposed a peace plan during an Arab summit conference in Fez, Morocco. At bottom, it was a call for an Israeli state and a Palestinian state to live side by side. It was known in the way that such things are known: that the Palestine Liberation Organization was for it. Inter-Arab intrigue defeated the plan. But it was also known that those who proposed it would try again.

Perhaps Menachem Begin knew that, as well. By taking the war into Lebanon and in so devastating a manner, by taking it into large cities, Israel had humiliated and undermined those in the Arab world who wanted some form of compromise. Begin has snuffed out what may have been, in the best of circumstances, a very fragile plant. What Begin wanted to abort was the ability of a new generation of Arabs to say that the time has come for Arabs and Israelis to break with the past and to make such a compromise stick.

In Lebanon's ruins, Israel's obvious, formidable, military machine has claimed a very important casualty: the faith that Arabs and Jews have something else to offer

one another beyond mutual hate and mutual destruction. And we are all — Arabs, Israelis and others — that much the poorer for it. Begin can claim for himself a great victory: He has helped perpetuate the only world he knew.

Men far away from the hell of Beirut are busy seeing "opportunities" in the terrifying spectacle we are being treated to. They are sure that a bright new world awaits us around the corner — beyond the killings and the ruins. Around the corner, though, stands an uglier version of the past. In the Middle East, millennial passions and new machines have created a monstrous, new world.

Triumph in Lebanon, Begin will turn to the West Bank. The fight in Lebanon is intended to drive a message to the Palestinians there: Submit to your stand alone; we live in a world where force has its prerogative and the victor can impose his will.

This vast Arab world within which the Palestinians operate, which has sustained them at times and abandoned them at others, is being broken and humiliated to isolate the population on the West Bank.

Israel reasons that if it could only display its power, intimidated men would simply retreat behind high walls, leave the West Bank or simply abdicate. Broken men would be easy to govern.

This will not work, for it underestimates men's capacity for rebellion and renewal. The Arab world may stand helpless before the carnage. But it cannot — even if it wanted to — bid this conflict farewell on Begin's terms.

"I cheered in 1956," said an Arab intellectual of my generation watching the attack on Beirut; he was referring to the inflated hopes of Arab nationalists.

Then he continued: "I cried in 1967 after the six-day war. I cheered again after the October, 1973, war when I was told that a new world beckoned the Arabs. Now in June, 1982, after a decade that began with such great promises, I am so shocked for words, for tears or even for anger." This sense of defeat, this numbness, cannot last long. As the dimensions of this latest tragedy begin to crystallize, that world will have to respond in some coherent way if it is not to collapse or be thoroughly discredited.

This is why the Arab world remains engaged in this fight and remains on the hook. This has been a hellishly difficult period for those trying to steer its course.

For Israeli deeds, there have been Arab words and appeals to America by those in the Arab world who place their bets on the distant superpower.

America would, so they hoped, help narrow the gap between Israeli and Palestinian and dispense a certain kind of justice.

Now this faith seems almost impossible to sustain. The capacity to put forth a world different from Begin's and that of men like him on the other side — and have it be believed — is more impossible still.

The writer was born in southern Lebanon and is director of Middle East studies at the The Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies. He is author of "The Arab Predicament."

The New York Times.



...What the PLO Taught Lebanon

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

SIDON, Lebanon — Israel's accusation that the PLO is a rogue elephant whose arms and swagger created resentment and fear in Lebanon's largest cities was no fabrication.

That becomes clearer as the shock of the Israeli invasion dissipates and the Lebanese, picking up the threads of life, start talking.

The PLO was born out of Israel's stewardship in Palestine and its later occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, creating generations of refugees. Once incorruptible, its success in accumulating arms and money, despite political failure to retrieve part of its land, has made the PLO itself an occupying power.

The ambition of the PLO — Palestinian self-determination on the West Bank — remains a cause that President Reagan may soon decide needs redemption. But the PLO's methods of attaining it in Lebanon cities tend to support Israel's claim that the PLO has become permeated by thugs and adventurers.

"The worst elements in the PLO took over from the best," a Christian Lebanese surgeon told us in Sidon. But how do the people of Sidon like the Israeli invaders. The doctor answered, "If you want to know, come to my farm and see."

The farm, on a hill overlooking the harbor, had been taken over without negotiation, compensation or advance notice by the local PLO commanders in 1974. The house was littered with the refuse of six years — filthy uniforms, broken chairs, slogans on the walls. More importantly, two small barns were

packed with munitions, guns, dynamite, detonators, even made-in-U.S.A. helmets still in their crates. Hidden in the orchard were two artillery pieces. In a shed were dozens of cartons of hand grenades. "You ask how do we like the Israelis," he said. "Now you can see. Compared to the hell we have had in Lebanon, the Israelis are brothers."

While the PLO occupied his farm, the doctor lived in Sidon. But for the 60,000 Lebanese in the city (a population that had swelled with 240,000 Palestinian refugees by the time the Israeli army arrived), surviving the PLO was another kind of hell.

A young teacher told us about it. A Shiite Moslem, he had lost an uncle killed in the Israeli invasion. Her brother was being held by the Israelis. That would seem to be reason for anger, but there was none. "We have not been able to keep our schools open," she told us. The PLO thugs made classrooms dangerous. Girls were molested. Schools closed.

With her were three other Lebanese: a Maronite Christian, a Shiite Moslem and a Sunni Moslem. Each told a similar story: an apartment taken over by the PLO, cars stolen, thieves in town, vineyards and orchards ruined.

In the aftermath of the Israeli invasion one conclusion seems to have been drawn: The PLO is justly accused of a grave disservice to the people whose country they used and to the people they represent. To themselves the disservice is greatest of all.

Field Newspaper Syndicates.

Britain Should Leave The Nuclear Game

By Stephen Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The Russians are affirming the main threat. Britain says, affirming its pre-Falklands decision to strengthen its strategic nuclear forces — at enormous cost. But it is a labored argument. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's decision is dismal and wrong.

The Russians, to be sure, are still the main threat: They have the bulk power, the global ambition and the rivalry with the United States to warrant continuing concern by the democracies and the countries sheltered by them. The West must exercise nuclear prudence — let us set aside the difficulty of determining what it is.

But why must the British stay in the nuclear game?

There has not been a better moment in years for a British government to acknowledge that although the Russians are the main threat in an ultimate way, something else is more relevant to British interests and capabilities is the main threat in the common earth-bound way in which nations live from day to day and year to year.

A British government so minded could have granted that although the Russians are inveterate pot-stirrers, they were not responsible for Argentina's grab of the Falklands. The British themselves, by helping to arm Argentina while frustrating its national obsession, were far more responsible. And only in a backstage permissive arms supplier's way, one in which the United States is much more heavily implicated on the Israeli side, can the Soviet Union be held to account for the maelstrom in the South Atlantic.

In both of those wars, as in most other local wars that you can think of, the threat or the cause or the trigger did not really consist of Soviet machinations, least of all of Soviet ideas, although the Russians are often an aggravating factor. It consisted of an unresolvable local grievance that instead of being treated by political or diplomatic or economic means, was allowed to fester until it exploded.

"We look around the world," President Reagan said in his recent United Nations speech attacking the Soviet Union, "and we see rampant conflict and aggression. There are many sources of this conflict — expansionist ambitions, local rivalries, the striving to obtain justice and security. We must all work to resolve such disorders by peaceful means and to prevent them from escalating."

A reversion to conventional-power status could give Britain the additional resources, not to speak of (nor to exaggerate) the moral authority, to make a significantly greater contribution to "resolving such disorders."

What has Britain got from its nuclear status? Argentina was not intimidated by it in the South Atlantic, any more than the Palestinians have been intimidated by Israel's apparent near-nuclear status in the Middle East. Neither Britain nor Israel invoked their respective

nuclear capabilities. Going nuclear is, thank heavens, not considered acceptable, as relevant in the world's virtually continuous round of "little" wars.

Why, then, are the British making a huge new nuclear investment that will divert funds from the very programs that have put back a glint in their eye and that promise to be more useful and cost-efficient in protecting British interests than any new Trident missile system ever will be? And British interests, it is worth saying, are generally U.S. interests, not understanding the barbarism Thatcher gave Washington in the Falklands.

No doubt the explanation lies ultimately in the sense of control of one's own destiny, and in the sense of playing in the global big leagues, that is thought to be conferred by nuclear status.

I am an unrepentant great-power chauvinist: one who feels that the world would be a marginally safer place if only the United States and the Soviet Union possessed nuclear weapons. I regret that the British could not have seen their defense choice, now as long ago, another way.

Their nuclear armory adds little to their security that is not bestowed by their U.S. connection. Their addition of conventional power, in and beyond NATO, could amount to a good deal. Imagine the benefits to the West if the British had not withdrawn their presence from the Gulf 10 years ago. By upping their nuclear ante now, they virtually ensure a further drawdown in usable Western power. Their nuclear itch serves them and us ill.

The Washington Post.

How to Play The Nuclear Arms Race

From a London Times editorial.

There are too many people around who believe that the nuclear arms race is the only threat to peace that matters. In fact it is probably one of the lesser threats — because of strategic parity between the United States and the Soviet Union. The main danger to world peace comes not from the arsenals of the superpowers but from the instability of the world which the superpowers have less and less power to control.

As more and more states acquire nuclear weapons the danger of nuclear war will obviously increase, but disarmament by the superpowers would not diminish it. The lesson for them is that they must not get sucked into the conflicts of uncontrollable clients, especially against equally uncontrollable clients of other superpowers.

This is largely a matter of political good sense and mutual understanding, not disarmament.



Chances to End Poland's Paralysis

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Poland's trade union Solidarity, now undergirded by a two-pronged assault to prove that nothing has changed since martial law was declared last December.

First, a group of workers arranged the escape of a prisoner held in a Warsaw hospital under police guard. And second, the union has offered to negotiate with the Polish leadership.

Jan Naruzniak, the prisoner whose escape was arranged, is a Solidarity member. He was wounded during his arrest May 26, when he was caught with a satchel full of opposition leaflets. Ten days later, Mr. Naruzniak disappeared from the hospital.

Shortly after the escape, a communiqué was made public claiming that the operation had been organized by the Action Group of the Solidarity Inter-Industry Committee, a unit set up by the most radical delegates of the six biggest factories in Warsaw just after the military takeover. The communiqué said that the group did not need to use force, hinting at the same time, that it was armed.

The police reaction was quite simple: It came in the form of a police warning that anyone found helping Mr. Naruzniak would face up to five years in prison. Meanwhile, the Committee of

Four, made up of the top Solidarity leaders who escaped capture in December, has published an explanation of its future strategy. Solidarity says it is prepared to organize resistance in Poland, but it is also prepared for a reasonable compromise with the ruling powers so that the "cycle of revolt and repression may finally be ended."

The escape of Mr. Naruzniak and the publication of the Committee of Four's declaration, as well as the other acts of the suspended union, can be taken as proof that six months after the military crackdown the attempt to "normalize" Poland through force is a failure.

None of the goals used as excuses for the takeover has been attained and the nation's economic state is worse than ever.

The government began its attempt at "normalization" by tripling food prices, and it plans to cut the meat ration by 20 percent, individual meat consumption will now be limited to 46 kilos per year (against 74 kilos in 1980), despite the fact that Poles are now getting only about three quarters of the protein they need. A recent meeting of Communist Party cadres was told that 30 percent of the population, that is 11 million Poles, now live with incomes below the absolute poverty level.

In the last six months, the military government has shown itself capable of little but the use of force and vain declarations.

Isolated and boycotted, paralyzed by internal dissension and by fear of the Soviet Union, the military government appears totally incapable of taking even the slightest action to work its way out of the current array of difficulties.

On the other hand, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, or another general, could decide to open a dialogue. But in that case, he would have to agree to face a nation represented in large part by Solidarity. The man who would have the audacity to undertake such a program would also have to face the ire of Moscow, but even Moscow cannot long deny the facts.

And the facts are clear after six months of military rule: If nothing is done to change the state of Poland today, what may follow may look like Moscow even more.

The government has a rare opportunity to take advantage of a particularly favorable turn of events. Ever more eager to hold serious negotiations with President Reagan always in the hope of arriving at a new Yalta agreement, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has given the Polish leaders an almost free hand.

International Herald Tribune.

June 26: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Conflict of Duty

PARIS — Today's editorial reads: "Recent experience in the suppression of rioting in the south has thrown light on a great defect in the French military system. Until a few years ago it was the rule that a conscript should not serve his time with the colors in his own district. This was replaced with 'regional recruitment' and young men were called up for service in their own districts, much to the satisfaction of their parents, who were able to see them much more frequently. It is now clear, after what has happened in Narbonne and Montpellier, that young soldiers cannot be relied upon should the necessity of using troops to restore order bring them into conflict with their own people."

1932: Drums of Disarmament

LONDON — Enthusiastic endorsement of President Hoover's disarmament proposals was given by David Lloyd George in a speech at a garden party given in the war premier's Kensington home. "I have read the comments on Hoover's proposal," he said. "They are largely on these lines: He does not go far enough! He goes too far! Disarmament is a great idea but this is the wrong way to get it. These sections of opinion are combining to block the proposals. Do not let Europe have any perfunctory prejudice about being dictated to by America. If we are quite willing to take the money of America, why not take the ideas of America? If the idea is as good as the money, take it and make good use of it."

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Bill Brandt's Portraits:
No Smiling Faces

by Mary Blume

LONDON — In the 1930s Bill Brandt was an English photojournalist. But while the work of his colleagues disappeared into forgotten archives, Brandt published a book of 64 pictures titled "The English at Home" (1936) that has been called the only photo-book of the decade to report widely on English life, high as well as low.

Later he became very well known indeed for his nudes, landscapes and portraits. At 78, he is one of the survivors of the great age of photography and when he is not in London he lives in what must be the shutterbug's golden triangle: a part of the south of France near his colleagues Brassai and Larigue.

Until Aug. 22 at the National Portrait Gallery in London there is an exhibition of Brandt portraits, held to launch his new book, "Bill Brandt: Portraits" (published by Gordon Fraser). Brandt thinks photographs belong more in books than on walls and while his London living room is full of books by other photographers, there are no photographs on the walls except for one poster.

In the show and on the cover of the book there is a remarkably complicated 1966 self-portrait, done with the help of a mirror and Brandt's first wife.

"I don't know how I did it, really I don't remember," Brandt said. He has a long, bony face, bright blue eyes and an air of fragile resilience. "But I could still do it," he added.

He supervised the prints both for the portrait show and for the book. Printing is very important: It is one reason he doesn't use color, and it is



Francis Bacon, photographed by Brandt in 1963.

a reason he so admires Irving Penn. A photographer, he says, should know by instinct grounded in experience which subjects are enhanced by hard or soft light or dark treatment.

But if the picture isn't good, no amount of expert printing will conceal the fact. "The photographer must first have seen his subject, or some aspect of his subject, as something transcending the ordinary," he has said.

Brandt takes portraits only on commission. He is a shy man with the shy man's sudden certainty: The result is that one feels that his sitters have scarcely been disturbed by his presence. For all the careful composition of the setting, his subjects often glance into the middle distance as if unaware of him, although there are exceptions. The painter Bridget Riley seems to plead with the lens to go away. Glenda Jackson welcomes it. J.B. Priestley looks as if he were about to give the camera a command.

"Priestley hated that picture," Brandt says. "He said it made him look like a Chinese murderer. It's not so bad for a writer to look like a Chinese murderer, he should be pleased."

Brandt has been physically fragile all his life and still has a slight foreign accent from boyhood years spent in Swiss hospitals. When making portraits he does not chat up his subjects or ask them to change their clothes. He does take great care in composing his settings.

"Composing comes easy to me," he says in a rare expansive moment. What comes hard? "The rest."

Opening his portrait book he points to a study of the painter Francis Bacon standing on an unfriendly landscape at dusk, beneath a lighted streetlamp. "Francis Bacon is a difficult man to begin with. To get him at that place at the right time, when the lamp was lit but there was still light left . . . Brandt's feeling for light is most graphically expressed in his stunning use of black.

Often he has not met the subject of a portrait. He arrives with a Hasselblad and tripod, and takes half an hour of his subject's time and 20 to 30 pictures. And then he leaves. He has no patience with gadgetry and one accessory that strikes him as especially idiotic is the photographer's umbrella.

"I don't like it, I don't think it gives a good light. The other day, photographers were here to take me, it was a forest of umbrellas. He doesn't like to be photographed. 'Being photographed doesn't interest me very much. I would probably be interested if Irving Penn wanted to photograph me.'"

If Brandt is not interested in his subject, the result, he says, is not so good. His portraits have an unsmiling air: He does not like sitters to smile.

"For a portrait I want an expression that lasts. A portrait is for a long time, it must be good for 20 years. A smiling face doesn't last."

One of his first sitters, in 1928, was Ezra Pound, who suggested Brandt go to Paris to work with Man Ray. He did, but Man Ray was not very pleasant and showed him nothing. "He never showed me anything but he went out a lot. Then I would look at everything, even open the drawers. I told him this about 10 years ago, just before he died, and he was delighted."

On his own, Brandt became fascinated by the French surrealists, who remain an abiding influence. When he came to do his famous photographs of nudes, he used a Victorian plate camera with a very wide-angle lens and no viewer. He literally never knew what he would get. It was the surrealist love of chance that fascinated him, that and the film "Citizen Kane," whose sets influenced his nude compositions.

Brandt's photojournalism of the 1930s was not, he says, prompted by social conscience. His pictures range from grimy miners to a Picture Post story on a day in the life of a chambermaid. "Her name was Pratt," Brandt says. He is now at work on a book about London in the 1930s. "It's changed so much. It's very odd as you get old, all the things that you remember."

He is not interested in new processes or products. "No, I really am very old," he says. He still has the old Victorian camera and used it for a recent portrait of the actor Donald Pleasence (only a professional could hold the pose for the requisite minute and a half).

But Brandt no longer photographs nudes, although he prefers them to his portraits. "The nudes are better pictures, they're more interesting, more unusual," he said. "The portraits are portraits."



Brandt's portrait of Bridget Riley (1980).

A Social Season Even Proust Wouldn't Remember

by Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — The June Saison de Paris, which goes back to Proustian days, is that time of year when social life is traditionally at its peak. It is a time for wedding parties, cocktail parties, garden parties — all meant to settle social debts with a mammoth party, still known today as the Big Wash (La Lessive).

The last big Saison was two years ago, when black-tie parties were stacked on top of each other, with a Red Ball in the Bois de Boulogne and a White Ball at Versailles. Even in blasé Parisian circles, that was the Saison that was. Last year, the Socialist election victory just about killed the Saison, but this year, things, while not up to what they once were, have considerably improved.

The hit of the Saison was the Guy de Rothschild's garden party for 1,000, at their Hôtel Lambert on the Ile Saint Louis. The baroness, who loves parties and has quite a few, hit it just when the best of reasons — the wedding of her son from a former marriage, Philippe de Nicolay, to a Belgian princess, Sophie de Ligne. (They are getting married this weekend in Belgium.)

The party had everything going for it: violins serenading the guests up the stairs, gigantic white and pink peony bouquets on equally gigantic buffets, white roses stuck into camellia trees, three floors of Rothschild art collections on display, a flower-strewn green-and-white tent in the garden. Plus sunny weather. Yet, the 4-to-5 affair (which lasted well past 10 p.m.) was not black tie, which took the starch away from its magnificent setting. It was the first time the Hôtel Lambert was open since its housewarming six years ago. "And then, we only had 200 people," the baroness said. "But that's the last party we'll give under the Socialists," she added. (Her husband retired as chairman of the Banque Rothschild last fall, shortly before it was nationalized.)

Not a Socialist in sight. Her Opposition guest list included Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris and leader of the Gaullists, former Prime Minister Raymond Barre and every other minister from the Giscard regime, from Peyrefitte to Stürm to Stoléru. Otherwise, it was a careful cross-section of the banking, diplomatic, artistic and social worlds.

The guests' reaction was at least as interesting as the function itself. One would not go as far as to say that they are happy, but they seem far more relaxed than last year, when the Saison immediately followed the elections.

The Rothschilds had an encore the next night, this time a black-tie family dinner for 50 followed by a ball for 200, mostly the young people. Since many people going to the ball had nowhere to dine, Stavros Niarchos, the Greek shipowner, played host at his Left Bank house for the earlier part of the evening.

Otherwise, there have been few black-tie parties. One was the Pierre Schlumbergers' dinner this week for 80, in an art-filled house that has not only its own garden but its own navy-blue discotheque as well. It was another of those magic, in-remembrance-of-things-past kind of evening, with the same cast of characters that seem to go from one Parisian party to

another, century in, century out. The top members of this international, yet very Parisian, cast included the Duke and Duchess of Bedford; Mrs. Ray Stark (the daughter of Fanny Brice and wife of the producer of "Annie," who is arriving shortly to plan the December premiere of the movie in Paris); Prince Michel and Princess Marina of Greece; Louise and Jacques Rouët of Dior; Mrs. Giuseppe Jermi, from Como; the Vicomtesse de Ribes; Comtesse and Comte Hélène de Pourtalès; Princess de Beauvau-Craon and Baron Elie de Rothschild, who sat next to Mrs. Georges Pompidou. Mrs. Pompidou, whose husband's memoirs are arousing a lot of controversy, defended their publication by saying that all she was doing was obeying the late president's will.

People did not exactly stay home this Saison, even if dinners were smaller and more discreet than usual. Claude Roland, a real estate agent and ardent supporter of Chirac, had three dinners, two social and one political. Roland is one of the most entertaining bachelors in Paris and his parties are always fun, even when he puts tables on his landing, which he did two years ago while his apartment was being redecorated. Christina Onassis is giving her annual dinner party at Maxim's next week and architect Emile Aillaud and his wife, Charlotte, are giving their annual bash on Wednesday.

Castel proved a solid rock of Parisian nightlife with a wedding party that lasted all night. The groom and bride were Pierre and Laurence de Plas (he owns an advertising agency) and the theme was "The Incredible Cruise." The facade of the Castel nightclub was redone to look like the prow of a transatlantic liner. There were nine ports of call, with both buffets and entertainment tied in with the name of some magic city — Naples, Monte Carlo, Hong Kong, New Orleans — resulting in a happy mix of Italian bel canto, Russian songs and oriental belly dancers, all thoroughly enjoyed by a group of hard-drinking boulevardiers, including Philippe Junot, Christian Milau and Jean-Marie Rivière, who is trying to open a replica of the Alcazar in New York.

Princess Grace of Monaco played godmother to a new Maison des Nations Interculturel, the Paris base of 2,500 hairdressers from 40 countries. The house is built around a small museum, dedicated to the art of coiffure, which includes a large collection of 18th-century hair tableaux, belonging to its president, Alexandre de Paris.

The princess, a loyal customer of Alexandre, was sharing honors with the Comtesse de Paris and dozens of other rich and titled clients. Women were curysing right and left, and Alexandre, also known as hairdresser to the Queens, got bogged down with his "Highnesses, both Royal and Serene" but he finally gave up and switched back to his simple, affectionate self.

Finally, for everybody else, there was republican dancing in the streets this Saison. Minister of Culture Jack Lang invited anybody who could play a musical instrument to go down into the streets last Monday, the first day of summer, and play to his heart's content. The noisy result ranged from guitars in the Place de la Bastille to the Orchestre National de France at the Palais Royal.



Baron and Baroness Guy de Rothschild flank Princess Sophie de Ligne.



Celebrating summer with music in the streets.

Documenta: 180 Artists
In a One-Man Show

by David Galloway

KASSEL, West Germany — The princely, neoclassical architecture of the Museum Fridericianum here seems an unlikely setting for what is billed as "the most important exhibition of contemporary art in the world." But even in the 18th century the rich collections housed there were open to the public, and the Fridericianum thus ranks as the first museum building in continental Europe. With its handsome facade still deeply pocked by World War II shrapnel, the structure reclaimed its original identity in 1955 with a moderate retrospective called "Documenta."

For the seventh installment of Documenta both the Fridericianum and the neighboring Orangerie have been impeccably restored, and their elegance is matched by the rigorous aesthetic of the exhibition's director, 40-year-old Rudi Fuchs. Distancing himself from the controversial hurry-bury of Documenta 6, he bravely (if somewhat vaguely) demands "a certain quality, a certain beauty, and a return to the sense of the dignity of the art object."

Planted squarely within the entrance hall of the Fridericianum is an opulent golden column by James Lee Byars — a self-conscious symbol for the discriminating spirit of Documenta 7. Disposable culture finds little echo here, and faddishness makes few inroads. If the exhibition as a whole has a recognizable theme, it is best summarized as "Tradition and the Individual Talent," the title of an essay by T.S. Eliot that is reprinted in the catalog.

Above all, it is the great tradition of the painted canvas that this Documenta exuberantly celebrates. From Richard Paul Lobse's color-chart checkerboards to Robert Rymant's white-on-white impastos to the luminous abstractions of Gerhard Richter, the range is broad, though the anti-realist bias is pronounced.

Although the works exhibited in Kassel were all produced in the last two years, there are few real discoveries. Like its predecessors, the show leans heavily on established reputations, but the occasional younger talent also glimmers through.

One of the most authoritative achievements on view in Kassel is that of Per Kirkeby, a Danish artist who raises the physical act of applying paint to the level of high drama. The results are paralleled in the canvases of Emilio Vedova and their tactile quality relates them to the painting of Arnulf Rainer. Rejecting the brush to paint directly with his hands, Rainer describes himself as "wallowing" in color, and the results have never looked more resolved. The real painterly surprise, however, is Richard Long. He is represented not only by one of his druidic stone formations but also by a densely textured painting of concentric circles that the artist has pressed with his hands directly onto the wall.

The dynamic relationship between Long's sculpture and his painting is one that some Documenta visitors will miss, for the works are

widely separated within the installation. This is a calculated tactic that springs from Fuchs' determination to teach the viewer new ways of seeing. By starkly reducing the number of artists exhibited (from 600 in 1977 to 180 now), he has allowed each to make a more definitive statement, but rarely is an individual's work seen in a single grouping. The intention is to create a series of leitmotifs and thematic confrontations, but the scatter technique can only perplex the uninitiated viewer, who receives scant help from the accompanying labels, which indicate neither the nationality of the artist nor the medium of the work.

Encountering an artist in new contexts is often exhilarating, but it can be irritating as well. The vast homo-erotic photomurals of Gilbert and George, for example, demand a landscape of their own; after an initial appearance, their recurrence provokes quarrels rather than dialogues. The electrifying confrontation of Arnulf Rainer and Mario Merz is another matter. Merz's spiral island of steel, glass, slate and budding branches is one of his most distilled achievements. Viewed against a densely packed horizon of Rainer's paintings, their coiled power is revealed in a way that would not have been possible if it were stranded in the center of a large gallery.

Another of the dramatic highpoints of Documenta 7 is Jan Dibbets' remarkable evolution from geometric photo collage into drawing and painting, but the viewer who seeks a more intimate understanding of that process must continuously backtrack. That, too, is part of the director's intention. Documenta 7 is not a linear presentation that the visitor can march through, reverently ticking off the milestones. Its sometimes startling juxtapositions, its intimate corners and shifting rhythms demand time, energy, contemplation. This is, more than any of its predecessors, the thinking man's Documenta.

It is also, despite an international advisory board, very much a one-man show. As director of the distinguished Van Abbe Museum in Eindhoven, Fuchs won a Wunderkind reputation and he promised a Documenta that would set museum standards. The installation concept is his own, together with the uneven attempt to utilize natural lighting. Long before the official opening, many journalists labeled his efforts elitist and academic, but the views evoked more positive feelings. Visitors who had washed in from the Venice Biennale were like boat people catching sight of land.

Among the Fuchsiian articles of faith is a conviction that the real energy in contemporary art has returned to Europe. Dutch, German and Italian participants far outnumber the Americans, who, since 1964, set the tone for the exhibition. The present editorial line gives Documenta 7 a distinctive image, but it flirts with provincialism — with a Eurocentric thinking that could prove as perilous for the arts as for politics and economics.

Documenta 7 runs until Sept. 28, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ARTS/LEISURE

Ex-Busker Lol Coxhill Is Now a Sax Send-Up

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

WELWYN GARDEN CITY, England — Lol Coxhill's 8-year-old daughter told him he was the second best saxophone player in the world. When he asked her who was best, she said Evan Parker — an avant-gardist who detractors say squeaks and squawks — because "he sounds even more like birds and animals than you do."

Coxhill took that as a compliment, but he can sound like a human being too — several human beings. Rarely where you expect him to be and in more places than you suspect, he is, with his shaved head and grumpy glasses, at heart an old-fashioned English eccentric. There's always, as he puts it, "an element of sending myself up."

He has played with Zoot Money's Big Roll Rhythm and Blues Band, with the contemporary classical music Netherlands Saxophone Quartet and with French multi-reedman Michel Portal. He plays standards two nights a month in the Zanzibar, a Covent Garden club, and this weekend he

will appear at the Bracknell Jazz Festival with several formations that "sound a bit like a World War II film I saw where there was a little band entertaining customers while Germans were bombing the town and there were all these bangs and crashes."

"Silence Between Sets"

He is also Bracknell's master of ceremonies. "I might talk about how a lot of jazz musicians made rock records and this is not generally known but their contributions have been too great to ignore. Then I play a Fugs record and say that John Coltrane was on it. I don't know if he was dead by that time and there's no tenor solo anyway. They somehow never considered having silence between sets."

Coxhill, who is 49, picked up the saxophone at the late age of 30. Before that he had been increasingly bored doing leatherworking and gold lettering for a bookbinder. He left when he was offered 10 days touring with Rufus Thomas playing rhythm and blues, and then started on the streets. He was

Swinging London's star busker. "I started busking for economic reasons, to support the other music I wanted to play but didn't pay very much. But I always went to the wrong places. I picked places for their acoustics rather than how much I could make." He paused to shake his head ruefully. "I played on the bridge near Festival Hall because you can see the boats going up the river. Nobody bothered me there and I had to play a long time to make any money, which was good for my chops and it taught me solo playing."

As he improved he began to run into hostility. Some people hit him, and he had two horns smashed. "They didn't exactly queue up to hit me, but one a year is enough. I didn't get paranoid about it — I have such a nice personality — I just realized it was something I didn't understand."

"Oh, How Sad"

"People either seemed to think that I played so well I must be making a lot of money and ripping them off, or else others thought I couldn't play. They were wrong. I could play. Oh, how sad, at his age, and they'd give me a few pennies and walk on without listening, which was the worst thing of all. So I don't do that any more."

He lives in a subsidized artist's studio in this suburban town with its miniature valley, man-made countryside and waiting list. He puts with his "electronic stuff" and is composing a work for a Breton band including cornemuse and bombarde (bagpipes and shawms, or early oboes). He is also putting together a cassette of local children's rock bands: "Some of the playing isn't very good, but the reasons for playing are. So much enthusiasm."

He split with his wife 15 years ago; two of their four children live with him. "My son plays drums,

sometimes we work together. I think he'll be a punk for the rest of his life. He started at 17 — he's 21 now and his clothes are getting more and more flamboyant. If he adds any more bondage straps around his legs he won't be able to walk at all."

Freeing Freedom

Coxhill thrives on eccentricity. There was recently a Lol Coxhill week in the Dunois, a small Paris theater. During a free improvisational duo with Portal, who happened to be in a bird-and-animal mood, Coxhill insisted on bringing up Charlie Parker's "Klactovestren" and the ballad "Stardust," forcing free improvisation into strict channels — a perversely freeing freedom, as it were.

It was a magic and totally engaging battle of egos, an out-to-lunch cutting session riding dangerously on the edge of humor. Just when Portal had forced the music into abstraction again and sounded like he had control, which is his usual role, Coxhill would insist on melody once more, but always a bit askew, as if you knew he could play it correctly if he wanted to but would rather send up both melody and Portal.

Implications of Improvisation

He discusses the implications of improvisation during frequent lectures and workshops around Europe (most of his work is done in West Germany; he was first taken seriously after playing the 1969 Free Music Festival in West Berlin). The point is "how improvisation can be taken into, or can take you into, many exciting areas. The really interesting thing is working with other disciplines. For instance an actor or a dancer might be doing something and a musician working with that person can totally change the mood, or the way around. It's a matter of expanding areas."

"I've developed a sort of identi-



Coxhill: "A sort of identity."

ty, mostly from all those 10-hour days on the streets, which stands up in different situations. The challenge is to take that as far as it can go."

Bracknell Jazz Festival, South Hill Park Arts Centre, Berkshire, July 2-4 (tel. 0344-27272). Also featured: Dollar Brand, Les 3 Bopis, Barbara Thompson, Mike Westbrook, Dave Holland, Julie Tippetts and others.

'Don Giovanni' Opens Mozart Set

By David Stevens

PARIS — This city has a new musical harbinger of summer, a Mozart festival with Daniel Barenboim and the Orchestre de Paris as the principal exponents, which in the next few years is meant to range over the composer's output in its many forms — opera and symphony, concerto and chamber music.

For the first three years the main event will be a staged production of one of the composer's three great Italian operas, in collaboration with the Washington (D.C.) Opera. The "Don Giovanni" that has just opened this series at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées — although noisily contested by part of the public — made a substantial centerpiece for this new and highly promising enterprise.

An interesting aspect is that the producers seemed to pick mainly on Barenboim and his musical conception — an expansive, broadly paced reading that certainly had its slack stretches, but that also gave the music and the singers room to breathe and move, and was not lacking in impressive climaxes. A monumental "Don Giovanni," in the Klempner or Furtwängler manner, seems to be the blueprint, and while its full potential may not be realized in the three further performances here through July 7, there is more than three years to go before Washington gets this production in the fall of 1983.

The singer who benefited the most from this approach was Julia Varady, who sang Donna Anna with delicate refinement of tone and made her dramatic impact through phrasing rather than power. Jos van Dam was Giovanni, vocally stunning, dramatically hard-boiled — certainly no charmer. Claudio Desderi was a good match for him as Leporello, and Nelson Fargnoli a more substantial counterpart than usual as Maestro. Mariana Nicolesco brought an exciting, if sometimes wild, soprano to Donna Elvira's music; Faith Esham was the pert and earthy Zerlina; and Philip Langridge delivered some beautifully nuanced singing in Don Ottavio's two arias.

Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, who has staged and designed Mozart's major operas in Cologne and Salzburg and is engaged in a long-range Mozart cycle in Zurich, is supposed to do the same for this Paris-Washington project, although illness forced him to relinquish the stage direction for "Don Giovanni" to Wolf-Dieter Ludwig. The result is a handsome setting, resembling the Salzburg production with its overgrown stone arches and drop curtains to handle quick changes of

venue, and with a straightforward staging full of apt detail. The Commendatore really comes to dinner and sits down at the table, and Giovanni dies of his infernal handshake rather than of a heart attack or some other modish ailment.

Another high point of this opening Mozart festival was the first of two concerts at which Barenboim was the conductor and soloist in the composer's piano concertos. It encompassed Mozart's piano between K. 175, in D — the first real Mozartian piano concerto, written at 17 — and the turbulent and dramatic C-minor.

The return of Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette" to the Paris Opéra for the first time in almost 20 years is distinguished in the title parts by the fluent and stylish singing of the tenor Neil Shicoff and the bright and appealing, occasionally somewhat lightweight Juliet of Barbara Hendricks. Cino Quilico makes the most of Mercutio's music and Marie McLaughlin tosses off Stefano's air with scene-stealing brilliance. The production, staged by Georges Lavandant and designed by Jean-Pierre Vergier, employs a rather anonymous unit set that has the principal virtue of not holding up the action.

One of the most curious operatic enterprises of the season was "Hystérie," a production of the Gruppo Accion Instrumental of Buenos Aires, currently based at the Theater am Turm in Frankfurt. It had a short run at the chapel of the Salpêtrière hospital as a kind of theatrical pendant to an exhibition devoted to the 19th-century French neurologist Jean Martin Charcot. Using a collage technique and plucking music from a wide variety of sources — mostly operatic — the spectacle juxtaposes the doctor's clinical studies of hysteria with the entertainments of his celebrated salon, where hysteria took more socially acceptable, and musical, forms.

If the dramaturgy was sometimes bewildering, it offered an operatic field day for the three singers in the cast — the mezzo soprano Joyce Castle as Charcot's nurse, whose richly soothing Delia (Saint-Saëns) must be kept in the hospital, and the sopranos Peggy Bonavent and Louise Lebrun, who tried on one coloratura gem after another. The spectacle is to tour in Brazil in July and August and is scheduled for a run in Vienna in November.

Janet Baker Takes Final Bow in 'Orfeo' at Glyndebourne

By Henry Pleasants

GLYNDEBOURNE, England — Dame Janet Baker has chosen to take her leave of opera as Orpheus in Gluck's opera, appropriately in the intimate theater where she began her professional career as a member of the chorus 26 years ago.

She could not have chosen a more suitable role, a more congenial setting or — as it turned out — a happier operatic environment than the new production by the team of Raymond Leppard (conductor), Sir Peter Hall (producer) and John Bury (design and lighting), which has in earlier seasons delighted Glyndebourne audiences with Cavalli's "La Calisto" and Monteverdi's "Il Rincanto d'Ulisse in Patria," in both of which Baker was memorably involved.

Any production of "Orfeo ed

Euridice" is rendered difficult by the fact that the original 1702 production of 1762 was built around a castrato contralto while for the Paris version of 1774 the Orpheus role was transposed upward for a high tenor, and much additional music was provided, notably at the close of an initially very short third act.

What Leppard and Hall have done, essentially, is to take the French version of 1774 as adapted by Berlioz for Pauline Viardot in 1859, restoring Orpheus' music to the original keys. But both they and Baker preferred Italian (the language of the Vienna original) to French, so they opted for the Italian text of an 1884 Milan production. For the orchestra, Leppard has gone back to Gluck's Vienna scoring.

With so compelling a singing actress in music so well suited to her

richly communicative voice and art, it all works wonderfully well, discounting an overextended and overelaborate nuptial finale — and at the premiere Baker was rewarded with a series of admiring and affectionate ovations.

These she shared at the close with Elisabeth Spieser, the Euridice; Elizabeth Gale, the Amor; and those responsible for a musi-

cally and visually entrancing performance. To the names already mentioned should be added that of Stuart Hopps, credited with "movement," but whose accomplishment would be more worthily defined as choreography.

"Orfeo ed Euridice," June 30 and July 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 17.

Music Festivals — Part 4

International Herald Tribune
FOLLOWING is the fourth of a series of listings of highlights of some of this year's music and arts festivals. The others appeared on May 7, 21 and 28:

Dresden (June 23-July 9): The 28th chamber music festival has the Altona and Fibelgarden quartets, the Slovak and Toulouse chamber orchestras, the Nouveau Trio Pasquier with pianist Michel Beroff and clarinetist Michel Portal, and recitals by Pierre Fournier, Henryk Szeryng and Wilma Mader (Bureau de Concerts Maurice Wermer, 11 Avenue Delcasse, 75008 Paris, or Bureau du Festival, Di-vonne, France).

Tours (June 25-July 4): Concentrates this year on sacred music or music of religious inspiration, with The English Concert and the Schola Cantorum of Oxford, the Groupe Vocal de France and Ensemble Intercontemporain, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau with Sviatoslav Richter, Jeanne Normand with Philip Moll, and others. (Fêtes Musicales en Touraine, Hôtel de Ville, F-37002 Tours Cedex, France).

Carthage Summer (June 28-Aug. 29): Chamber opera of the Middle Ages and the present is the focal point, with the world premiere of "Des Spitz von Menschen," with music by Cesar Eraguen and a medieval text, Britten's "Prologue" and two works by Peter Maxwell Davies, as well as performances of Stravinsky's "Dedication" and Haydn's "The Creation," and a rich variety of orchestral concertos and recitals. (Carthage Summer Festival, A-5970 Omsich, Austria).

Athens (July 3-Sept. 25): Ancient Greek drama, opera by the Greek National Opera, the English Bach Festival and Moscow's Bolshoi, dance by the Paris Opera Ballet, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, the Alvia Alley American Dance Theater and the Ballet of the 20th Century, and concerts by the Toulouse Capitole Orchestra, the Hungarian State Orchestra, and others. (1 Voucourestron Street, Athens 77133, Greece).

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Echoes of '68 at the Biennale

by Michael Gibson

VENICE — Witnessing the opening of the Venice Biennale this year, one could be struck first and foremost by the fact that it actually was opening once again. Not so many years ago, the whole venture seemed on the point of being swamped in the turbulent wake of what could be called the Spirit of '68 in reference to the quasi-revolutionary turmoil of that year.

In 1972, the press was critical, political pressure was heavy and there were artists' demonstrations challenging the very existence of the Biennale. This rocked the gondola so effectively that in 1974 the opening, scheduled for June, was postponed until September and finally canceled indefinitely. The event was argued in 1976 after two years of turgid and exasperating debate that the Biennale's new president, Rika di Meana, described as "pure hell."

To understand what the issue was (and still is) about, one must realize to what extent the course of much European art in recent decades has been influenced by Marxist theories of art, or simply by the vocabulary that these theories put into circulation. During this period the Biennale has been caught between conservative structures with no fundamental theory of art but plenty of practical experience, and an opposition of the Left that thinks pretty much in Marxist terms and disposes of an abundance of articulate theory. In a broader view, either of the positions presented in this debate was satisfying because neither adequately recognizes the full scope of art.

The idea that art can achieve something of spiritual importance (as the Romantics supposed) or that it can directly bring about significant social or political change (as Dada and the Surrealists hoped) has practically faded away. But the need that first brought art into being, the elaborate social and financial structures it produced and the public expectation of something new and important to be revealed in art — all these remain.

The issue is further confused by the fantastic transformation: the art world has undergone over the last 50 years, a transformation that turned something that was a confidential process surrounded by an aura of prestige into a mass market that is now making stupendous efforts to generate the aura that has been lost. The business structure that has grown up around art clearly has its own life and needs, which are not identical with those of art itself, and it is all too easily capable of spawning franks of fashion and synthetic "art movements" — like the short-lived "trans-avant-garde" or the current Italian "trans-avant-garde" — in an attempt to camouflage the central hollowing represented by the crucial and unanswered question: "What is all this about anyway?"

The traditional-minded deplore the absence of spiritual values in contemporary society and they are right, in a sense. But they seem to suppose that "spiritual values" are salt and pepper to be added to whatever one happens to be cooking. The real problem is that spiritual values, including those represented in art, are a product of a world view, a product of what is cooking in the pot. And what is cooking is not very human broth that, for the sake of convenience, could be called scientific materialism. But we can't just decide that the ingredients are no good and empty them down the drain. For they are not just a theory in some people's minds; they are the practical stuff of our daily lives in the industrial world.

In this perspective the human quality of art — as an expression of these spiritual values — could quite easily be perceived today as a cosmetic operation, and this has been in part the gist of the Marxist argument that caused



Part of a copy of the graffiti in Barcelona.

much of the turmoil during the 1970s. But the Marxist position failed to elaborate an authentic philosophical base for art to the extent that it has, on the whole, restricted itself to interpreting art in sociological and historical terms and to criticizing it in terms of ideology.

In current language we tend to use the word "ideology" to mean "dogma" — especially political dogma. When used in reference to the Marxist vocabulary, however, it designates the patterns of thought that arise out of the mode of production practiced in a given society. A convenient example of this would be the values and patterns of thought that survive to this day in the American South as a consequence of the use of black slave labor in that area over a century ago.

Ideology in this Marxist sense is illusion or bad faith and must be destroyed: "The painted veil... which mimicked, as with colors idly spread, all men believed or hoped, is torn aside." This is Shelley in "Prometheus Unbound" — written in 1818, the year Marx was born — referring to the moment in which Prometheus is delivered and the old ideology collapses.

Marxist artists and theoreticians of this century have been severely critical of art as the most obvious and falsest seductive appearance of the "painted veil" of ideological bad faith. They have an important point, but in many cases they apparently fail to see that the issue of ideology does not explain the be-all and end-all of art. There is, however, an interesting trend within Western Marxist thinking, represented notably by Ernst Bloch, that contends that once the ideological content of an important work of art has been recognized, something remains — a surplus or an excess, the

sign of what has been termed a "utopian" and of the authentic essence of art. Thus paintings with angels still convey something to people who no longer believe in angels.

The present situation has been roughly that artists who subscribe to this critique of ideology have tended to produce strongly structured and predominantly intellectual works — Grupo Cronica in Spain, for instance — while those on the other side — much of American art — have been inclined to put their trust in "spontaneity." Both orientations have led to obvious aberrations and the time seems ripe to reach an understanding of the paradoxical nature of artistic creation that has nothing to do with either puritan intellectual strictures or mere self-indulgence.

The current Biennale shows no sign that we are emerging from the doldrums.

Critics now talk of the "failure of the avant-garde" as though it were a task force with a well-defined goal. The fairly conservative tone of the show in the Biennale's main pavilion would seem to support this judgment. The real issue, however, is not in the choice between the statements "The past is no good" or "The future is no good" but in deciding how the past — the cultural past — is to be adapted to new uses as part of the emerging future. This does not refer to the historian's past or the futurologist's future, but to the past that is our active individual and social inheritance, and the future that is latent in our daydreams. Art as a whole belongs to this order of daydreams and as such it refers to something that tends toward its fulfillment, though not in any predictable way and presumably not on the same time scale as our own lives.

Leaving a Mark on History

by Anne Sinclair Mehdevi

BARCELONA — Usually, the doings of a graffiti artist are scrubbed off in a day or two, but some 900 years ago, one doodler made it into art history. His 31-inch-wide, barely visible amateur sketch is on display at the Museum of Catalan Art in Barcelona, in the lower left corner of a 12th-century mural originally painted on the wall of a village church in the Pyrenees.

The theory is that some disgruntled apprentice decided, when no one was looking, to express himself. With a sharp-pointed stylus he drew what appears to be a siege with riders, horses, trumpeters, lookouts and citadels. Because his graffiti were simply scratched onto the still-soft plaster without color, the addition was overlooked until 1920.

It is now one of the most popular exhibits in the Romanesque section of the museum, probably the world's greatest and most extensive collection of Romanesque art. The collection hasn't always been treasured. According to the museum's curator, Carmen Farré, most of the murals, like the graffiti themselves, were preserved not because anyone took special care of them, but rather because of such human frailties as greed, bad taste and ignorance.

The great majority of them, painted between 1000 and 1300, come from country churches in the mountains of northern Catalonia. They were the work of unknown journeyman artists paid by contributions from poor parishioners. No Medici or Maecenas was involved. The colors were cheap — powdered earth mixed with egg as a fixative.

Each of them had no gold incrustations or jeweled adornments, the murals were left alone by thieves, who made off with anything portable and salable — illuminated bibles, reliquaries, gilt statuettes. Thus, greed saved the murals.

As for bad taste, it also played a part. Some centuries later, when order and easier communications brought these mountain hamlets in contact with the outside world, the villagers became ashamed of their murals, which were severe, unrealistic and not at all pretty. The murals were covered with thick coats of white wash and often overpainted with sugary-sweet imitations in the Italian fashion. Thus, ignorance and bad taste helped to protect these masterpieces from destruction by time and weather.

By 1919, however, a great number of antiquarians had come to realize that country churches and churches all over Spain contained invaluable and unsuspected art treasures. A sort of plunder began. The villagers of northern Catalonia were paid what seemed to them large sums for permission to export the murals.

An ingenious technique invented by Italian experts was used to remove the murals from church walls and apses. First, the whitewash coating was carefully flaked off. The mural was then covered with cloth impregnated with a water-soluble glue, adherent but pliable. After that a craftsman with hammer and chisel simply chipped the mural loose and it was



Part of a copy of the graffiti in Barcelona.

rolled off the wall like a tapestry — the binding, gluey cloth keeping it in one piece. The rolled-up murals were boxed and, in the early days, brought down from the heights by mule. Afterward, in highly sophisticated workshops, the water-soluble glue was sponged away and the cloth peeled off. The murals were then fixed to boards and shipped abroad. One of the finest, that from the principal apse of the church of Mur, ended up in Boston.

Fortunately the municipal government of Barcelona finally forbade all exportation of this Catalan heritage. The work of removing the murals continued for a number of years under the auspices of the government of Catalonia. They were placed in various collections throughout the region until 1934 when the Museum of Catalan Art was inaugurated. For the first time all the murals from dozens of inaccessible churches were brought under one roof, occupying 34 large, starkly Romanesque-style rooms. The murals have been imbedded into the walls, where they give the appearance of having been there all ways.

The Museum of Catalan Art, in the National Palace of Montjuich, is open from 9 a.m. to 1:45 p.m. daily except Monday. Admission is 150 pesetas (about \$1.50); free on Sundays.

place. And like that extra franc that somehow disappears from tourists' change, cheating in the race is both smalltime and not uncommon. The judges check for glued-down glasses, waiters who sneak adhesive tape to secure their trays and those who try to hide wine glasses in their pockets to replace those that fall.

Attire is the only easily enforceable rule. A sweater on Sunday in June will be no excuse for anything but the standard café uniform. The waiters race in dress shoes, black pants, tie and the regular red, white or black jacket or vest of their café. The 30 waitresses who enter an "Elegance Contest" before the race will run the 5 miles in a white blouse, black skirt and low-heeled shoes.

For the spectators who will gather in sneakers, sandals and shorts, there is some justice: Those who have suffered indignities on the crowded terraces of French cafés can watch as, dashing down the boulevards, the garçons for once jostle and elbow each other.

The race begins at 3 p.m. Sunday from the Place de la Bastille. The route takes in Boulevard Beaumarchais, Place de la République, Grand Boulevard, Avenue de l'Opéra, the Louvre, Rue des Saints-Pères, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Boulevard Saint-Michel, Notre Dame Cathedral, Rue d'Arcole and, the finish line, the Hôtel de Ville.

The Art Market: Storm Signals

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — A crisis is in the making in the French art market. Almost every week, there are cases of top-quality works of art failing to reach their international market value by 50 percent or more.

This week danger warnings were flashed several times, first when Olivier Rieunier conducted one of those Paris-style mixed sales with a bit of everything from French decorative art to Indian sculpture. The most spectacular failure was that of a Maya pottery figure of a dignitary seated cross-legged. The superb object was ascribed by the expert Jean Roudillon to the Campeche culture in pre-Columbian Mexico and dated within the 650-950 A.D. period. According to a professional source, the figure was acquired some years ago for \$6,000 from the André Emmerich Gallery in New York. Before the sale, Roudillon gave this writer an estimate of 20,000 to 25,000 francs (about \$2,900 to \$3,600). "This is what it is worth on the international market," he said. It went for 8,000 francs — 9,190 francs with the sale charge.

Interestingly enough, relatively high prices were paid at the same sale for several pieces without the remotest esthetic merit. A typical case is a Japanese faience figure decorated in polychrome enamels. Made at Satsuma in the early 20th century as export ware for the West, the faience figure belongs to a category that graced the homes of the French lower middle class by the tens of thousands until World War II. It rose to a staggering 10,414 francs.

One might be tempted to account for such an absurd contrast by the fact that the sale had not been advertised. It could therefore be expected to attract small-time auctioneers who were undoubtedly familiar with Satsuma but would hardly have been exposed to Maya art. However, there is another explanation: Sophisticated French buyers mostly belong to the moneyed class and just don't feel like buying any works of art these days, expensive or not.

That certainly was the message of the unusual auction conducted this week by Christian Delmas with the assistance of the experts Jean and Jacques Lacoste. Although the catalog refrained from saying so — in keeping with the traditional caprice of French vendors — the "collection of a connoisseur" in fact con-

sisted of the furniture and objets d'art kept for his own use by the late Monsieur Joind, a Paris dealer in 18th-century and early-19th-century furniture. The selection by and large reflected the Parisian taste of the 1960s and 1970s: sober and well-balanced, and rococo features were only in its most subdued form. A few lots were of outstanding quality, some of them of a kind seen only once every 20 or 30 years.

The pattern of the sale was typical of the beginning of a crisis. The good pieces of no particular rarity sold moderately to fairly well while the masterpieces, with one exception, sold at half the international price one would have quoted last year.

Objets d'art were marginally less successful than furniture. An equestrian statue of Louis XIV on a stand in ebony veneer with ornate fittings was considered inexpensive at 37,170 francs by professionals. However the posture was clumsy and the chisel work second-rate, making the "low" price understandable. When a Louis XV period bracket clock — *cartel d'applique* — with a dial signed by Gault of Paris went down at 55,570 francs, a leading Paris dealer, Maurice Segonzac, whispered to this writer, "That's what they were selling for 15 years ago." But the green-colored shell was not in mint condition.

A very rare mantelpiece clock of the Louis XVI period — *à la Montgolfière* — whose design was inspired by the hot-air balloon in which Montgolfier made his successful ascent in 1784, gracefully soared to 176,570 francs, an extremely good price. There was even a freak: 143,570 francs paid for a rococo ornate clock perched on an elephant in black-patinaed bronze, which the three dealers I spoke to dismissed as a 20th-century fake.

When it came to furniture, Louis XV and Louis XVI *fontaines* — armchairs — and *berçeres* — armchairs with padded arms — sold steadily at prices that were those that would have been paid five or six years ago.

That is not unusual and has nothing to do with the crisis. It reflects the slow decline of 18th-century furniture that does not fall within the museum category. A set of four chairs of the Louis XV period in tame rococo style bearing the mark of Louis Cresson, who became a master in 1738, sold for 88,570 francs. A rather inexpensive lot was a set of four *fontaines gondole* — armchairs of neoclassical design with curving backs and ram head finials — made

around 1800-05. At 72,070 francs they were 50 percent below the price one might have hoped for. Only one lot sold extremely well — six armchairs by the master Jean-Baptiste Goudin. They are among the most perfect in design I have seen in years. Unfortunately they have been regilt, a severe handicap in the eyes of connoisseurs. In their view the *reparure*, which involves the application of a thin veil of fine plaster on which the gold foil is fixed, subtly alters the feel of the carving. The armchairs went up to 330,570 francs.

That makes the relative failure of the top pieces all the more striking. A pair of outstanding neoclassical *console* — side tables — made around 1790-95 in mahogany veneer and ornate with marble tops, were the sale's bargain at 138,070 francs. One bears the stamp of the famous Jacob, a fact discovered after the catalog was printed but mentioned privately by the auctioneer's clerks during the viewing before the sale; nothing, however, was said about Jacob's mark when the pieces were offered. They went to a young Paris expert, J.M. Praquin, clearly bidding on behalf of a client.

This was nothing compared to the star piece, a Louis XVI period *bureau plat* — writing table — and matching a *cartonnier* — a small cabinet of architectural design with papier mâché or leather drawers. The ebony veneer had supremely fine ornate fittings. The piece attributed to the cabinetmaker Montigny was better still than the admirable *bureau plat* sold last year at Monte Carlo by Sotheby's. Given the devaluation of the French currency, it sold at almost half-price — 2,970,570 francs, again to Praquin.

This spells out ominous news for the international market as a whole. A piece of that caliber cannot fail to attract attention. It came from a famous collection auctioned in Paris in 1943, the Vigier collection, although the catalog again refrained from saying so. No piece as perfect as this one in its style and period has been offered in the last two decades.

The French devaluation should have worked as an additional incentive to strong currency holders — starting with several institutional buyers in the United States. While the piece would obviously end up in the United States unless denied an export license, it should have aroused far greater competition. Its comparatively low price is the first significant mishap in the market.

Second Wave of the India Festival

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — In the half-year-long Festival of India, the second wave of exhibitions is now in progress and four are of marked artistic interest. At the Victoria and Albert Museum, to July 4, is *India Observed*, which consists of British artists' portrayals of that, to them, unfamiliar and exotic subcontinent, from 1760 to 1860.

The show is widely based, including books and prints as well as drawings and paintings, and is conveniently divided into three phases: "The Picturesque and the Sublime," (1760-1810); "The Intimate Picturesque" (1810-25); "Exotic and Romantic India" (1825-60).

A single artist stands out in each of the first two phases. William Hodges (1744-97) was no stranger to travel, having been official artist to Capt. Cook's second Pacific expedition. He passed almost four years, 1780-83, in India, where, under the patronage of the governor, Gen. Warren Hastings, and of the administrator of the State of Bihar, Augustus Cleveland, he saw much of Bengal and Upper India, including the great Mogul monuments of Agra and Sikandra, which he depicted with dramatic light and atmosphere.

George Chinnery (1774-1854) made his living by portraiture, but by choice sketched the everyday life of India, where he lived and worked from 1802 to 1825. His pen, ink and wash drawings, of which he made many hundreds, throw particular light on the customs and habits of early-19th-century India.

Chinnery was teacher as well as artist. Through one of his patrons, Sir Charles D'Oyly, he influenced many gentlemen and lady amateurs who were the mainstay of British painting in India from 1825 onward. Notable among these, and represented in the current show, were Col. Robert Smith, garrison engineer in Delhi; James Atkinson, superintending surgeon to the Army of the Indus; Capt. Richard Barron, aide-de-camp to the governor of Madras, and Sir Charles D'Oyly himself.

Also at the Victoria and Albert Museum, in Room 45, but continuing to Aug. 22, is what to my view is the best of all the Indian exhibitions, not even excepting the major Hayward show. This is *The Indian Heritage*, subtitled "Court Life and Arts Under Mogul Rule." It consists of 577 items illustrative of Mogul culture, from the accession of the Emperor Akbar in 1556 to the deposition of the last Mogul Emperor, Bahadur Shah II, in 1858.

Imaginatively displayed to give the viewer a sense of the grandeur and opulence of the Mogul court are tents and prayer mats, coats and shoes, jade cups and jeweled urban ornaments, carpets, arms and armor, metalwork, furniture, games and illuminated miniatures, and the arts of the book.

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In Paris, the Waiter's Dashing

by Linda Ricci

PARIS — This Sunday, for the 15th time, wine steward Claude Bouché will shed his black apron, leave the salons of the three-star Lasserre restaurant and take to the streets with a tray. Bouché is one of 350 waiters and waitresses who will make a demanding and balanced 5-mile dash across Paris in the annual Waiters and Waitresses Race.

"The trick is in the tray," says the 46-year-old sommelier, who has been training eight waiters from Lasserre in his favorite technique: the left-to-right-arm Bouché switch.

Each of the galloping garçons is expected to tote the regulation 16-inch café tray, bearing three empty glasses and a full wine bottle, for the full length of the race. To qualify for a prize, the glasses, bottles and waiters must all be intact at the finish line.

When the mayor's office first sponsored the citywide version of the Course des Serveurs et Garçons de Café in 1975, the waiters' bottles were filled with red wine. By the end of the race, so were the waiters. Many of them tottered across the finish line and a big contingent of racers dropped off in the area of various parks and landmarks along the route.

These days the race is a serious affair. Off and on for decades until 1975, waiters raced only in their own neighborhoods. But then the mayor's office began offering such bigtime prizes as videotape machines and North African vacations and the number of contestants — including, since 1979, waitresses — has mounted each year.

"I do it for the glory," says Bouché, the veteran from Lasserre, who admits he won a measly pot of yogurt in a Montmartre race 10 years ago. The Café de la Paix's favorite, Jacques Bazire, says he runs for the honor of his establishment. Asked about any special training for the race, he shrugs. "I'm running less and relaxing now," Bazire says. "It's all part of my mental preparation."

If there's any betting on the garçons' race, it's unofficial. But the rivalry is sharp between the old Paris cafés: The Café de la Paix, the Flore, the Deux Magots and the Closier des Lilas all covet the gold-plated platter for first

place. And like that extra franc that somehow disappears from tourists' change, cheating in the race is both smalltime and not uncommon. The judges check for glued-down glasses, waiters who sneak adhesive tape to secure their trays and those who try to hide wine glasses in their pockets to replace those that fall.

Attire is the only easily enforceable rule. A sweater on Sunday in June will be no excuse for anything but the standard café uniform. The waiters race in dress shoes, black pants, tie and the regular red, white or black jacket or vest of their café. The 30 waitresses who enter an "Elegance Contest" before the race will run the 5 miles in a white blouse, black skirt and low-heeled shoes.

For the spectators who will gather in sneakers, sandals and shorts, there is some justice: Those who have suffered indignities on the crowded terraces of French cafés can watch as, dashing down the boulevards, the garçons for once jostle and elbow each other.

The race begins at 3 p.m. Sunday from the Place de la Bastille. The route takes in Boulevard Beaumarchais, Place de la République, Grand Boulevard, Avenue de l'Opéra, the Louvre, Rue des Saints-Pères, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Boulevard Saint-Michel, Notre Dame Cathedral, Rue d'Arcole and, the finish line, the Hôtel de Ville.

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Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Herald Tribune

BUSINESS / FINANCE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 26-27, 1982

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Shearson/Amex to Buy Balcors

CHICAGO — Shearson/American Express has agreed in principle to buy Chicago-based Balcors Corp., one of the largest real estate syndicators in the United States, for about \$103 million, the two firms have announced.

Under the agreement, Shearson/American Express would make an initial cash payment of \$53 million, under the terms of the two-phase agreement. Balcors would then receive an additional amount of about \$50 million over the next five years, depending on whether certain operating results are achieved.

Accord Reported in Reliance Suit

NEW YORK — The liquidating trust of UV Industries has reported a tentative agreement for it to pay damages of \$39 million to an Exxon subsidiary, Reliance Electric, to settle a two-year legal battle over a subsidiary that the trust sold to Reliance.

A Reliance spokesman acknowledged Thursday that negotiations for a settlement had been going on, but refused to confirm a final agreement. Reliance sued the liquidating trust in June, 1980, for damages of \$345 million, the price it paid for UV Industries' subsidiary, Federal Pacific Electric. Reliance charged that UV Industries had overcharged and misled it by selling it a company with a defective and possibly unsafe product.

Tailor Shuts Strife-Torn Unit

PARIS — Tailor said Friday it is closing indefinitely an iron fitting production unit at its Poissy plant because of security problems following violent incidents between strikers and nonstrikers.

About 5,000 workers are employed at the unit. Some Tailor workers have been on strike at Poissy since the beginning of June in a campaign for higher pay and better working conditions.

Bethlehem Steel Sets Closing

LACKAWANNA, N.Y. — Bethlehem Steel Friday announced the closing of basic steelmaking and primary mill operations at its plant in Lackawanna for a six-week period, resulting in the layoff of 1,550 employees.

A plant spokesman said the closing, which will begin July 11, was in response to "continued poor business conditions and high levels of imported steel." The plant, which at one time employed more than 20,000 people, currently has 5,500 workers and another 2,650 on indefinite layoff.

Data General Slates Shutdowns

WESTBORO, Mass. — Data General said Friday it will close U.S. manufacturing plants for the nine working days beginning July 6 through July 16.

The move will affect about 4,000 production and staff employees at plants in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Texas and California.

The company said it took the action to adjust output and inventories of its computers to market demand. It said it expects no significant disruption of deliveries of services to customers as a result of the plant closings.

Rome Backs Transfer of Teksid Plant

ROME — The government's industrial policy committee has approved the transfer of a steelmaking plant owned by the Fiat subsidiary Teksid to subsidiaries of the state steel holding company Finisider.

The transfer, based on the creation of three operating companies in the special steel sector, involves the sale of Teksid's controlling interest to Finisider for about \$67 billion lire (\$408.6 million). A Fiat spokesman said that he could not confirm the figure as the deal still had to be approved by the European Economic Community's industry commission, Etienne Davignon.

Deere May Have Lost Soviet Order

MOLINE, Ill. — Deere has said that it may have lost the chance for a Soviet contract valued at up to \$200 million because of the Reagan administration's trade sanctions against the Soviet Union.

A Deere spokesman said that the company's president, Robert A. Hanson, made the disclosure at a White House meeting on Thursday with the national security adviser, William P. Clark, and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige. Mr. Hanson reportedly said that Deere had bid for a 150-horsepower tractor, but that the sanctions made it unlikely that a contract could be concluded.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Oil Is Prize In Proxy Fight Over Global

By Kirk Johnson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Frank G. Beatty, the president of Global Natural Resources, a British oil and gas exploration company, thinks that 50 percent of its company's shareholders may be in the United States.

"But that's pretty much of a guess," he said from his office in Summit, N.J. "We think there are a considerable number in Germany as well."

Mr. Beatty has just three months to find out if he is to meet his goal of having the owners of at least 11 million shares, or about 52 percent of the shares outstanding, represented at Global's annual meeting, which has been scheduled for September at the company's headquarters in the Channel Islands between England and France.

The reason he wants them there is simple: Dissident shareholders announced in April that they wanted to oust Mr. Beatty and his board. Mr. Beatty wants to stay.

"If he gets 10.5 million, he'll probably win," said Alan C. Greenberg, chief executive officer of Bear, Stearns & Co., the New York securities firm that is leading the fight against Mr. Beatty and the current board. "We'd be ecstatic if they only had the same turnout as last year." At the 1981 annual meeting, only 27 percent of the shares were represented.

Oil, possibly a great deal of it, is the prize in the Global proxy fight. Initial test wells in the company's Canadian Arctic properties, which make up nearly half of the company's total holdings, have shown the reserves to be as much as two billion barrels, of which a billion may be recoverable. The gamble on which the proxy fight hinges is when it might be economical to recover that oil.

"It's entirely conceivable, depending on world oil prices and the situation in the Middle East, that the oil may not be recovered in our lifetime," said Derek Childs, a partner in the London brokerage house of Rowe & Pitman, which acts as broker for Global. "In that case,



Alan Greenberg of Bear, Stearns, and Frank Beatty of Global Natural Resources.

the value would have to be considerably discounted."

Last Tuesday, Global raised the stakes in its fight with the dissidents by announcing the acquisition of McFarlane Oil Co., a privately held oil and gas explorer in Houston, for \$45 million in cash and securities. The acquisition greatly increases the extent of Global's U.S. holdings and increases the number of its shares outstanding.

The merger, expected to be completed in August, will raise the total number of shares outstanding to about 24.4 million, reducing the dissident group's holding to about 4.5 percent from 5.2 percent.

Many of Mr. Beatty's difficulties center on his company's past. As its opponents are quick to note, Global is the only surviving remnant of Investors Overseas Services, a mutual fund empire that collapsed in the early 1970s. One of Global's first chief executives was Robert L. Vesco, who hired Mr. Beatty. Mr. Vesco fled the United States to avoid charges of looting the IOS funds, over which he had presided.

IOS, and thus Global, issued bearer form

securities, to which no names are attached. Global's shareholders are therefore anonymous, and the company has never issued dividends.

To vote at an annual meeting, shareholders must deposit their shares with the company, or its banker, and then obtain a receipt. Most holders do not go to the trouble. It cost Bear, Stearns, for example, \$30,000 in insurance and guard fees when it presented its 1.1 million shares for validation in London earlier this year.

"I think a low voter turnout is the predominant factor in their decision to try this," Mr. Beatty said of the dissidents' efforts. "With a relatively small investment, they might gain control of a company with substantial assets."

Global's stock is traded on the London and Frankfurt stock exchanges and over-the-counter in the United States. Once as high as \$20 a share, it now is near \$11.

In the first quarter of this year, Global had net income of \$89,000 on sales of \$9.5 million. In the first quarter of last year, the company earned \$2.4 million on sales of \$8.1 million. The profit decline, Global said, is a result of increased exploration costs.

N.Y. Stock Prices Lower on Haig Resignation

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply lower Friday, with about half the decline coming after it was announced that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had resigned.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down about four points most of the afternoon, but it accelerated its fall in the last half hour on and closed with a loss of 7.33 at 803.08.

Declines led advances by about 900 to 450 and volume slumped to about 33 million shares from the 56.3 million traded Thursday.

"It is another uncertainty in the market — nobody knows what the reasons are behind it," Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said of Mr. Haig's resignation. President Reagan announced the resignation shortly after a meeting of the national security advisers.

Analysts said the market would

M-1's Decline Is Unexpectedly Steep

Reuters

NEW YORK — The M-1 money supply declined \$2.3 billion in the week ended June 16, the Federal Reserve reported Friday.

The drop was greater than expected: Economists had predicted that the Fed would report a decline of as much as \$1.5 billion in M-1, which is composed of currency in the public's hands, checking account deposits and travelers checks.

In the previous two weeks, M-1 increased by a total of \$3 billion.

Most economists believe M-1 will surge early next month because of a 7.4-percent cost-of-living increase in Social Security payments. The money supply's growth so far this year has exceeded the Fed's targets, raising fears that the central bank will further tighten its credit policy and push up interest rates.

The market has often fallen sharply on the Monday following news of the change in the money supply. Government bond prices were slightly lower and Treasury bill yields slightly higher, dealers said.

On the NYSE floor, Pillsbury's stock price dropped more than five points, and several securities ana-

lysts said the drop came after Wall Street estimates of earnings for the company were lowered.

The company's stock was halted on the NYSE because of an order imbalance in the morning, and the price fell 5 1/2 to 40 after trading resumed.

Pillsbury issued a statement saying it could not explain the volatility of its stock's price and that the only recent news on the company was its fiscal fourth quarter earnings, reported Thursday.

United Brands was the most active NYSE-listed issue following an opening block of 1.57 million shares at 7 1/2.

Drug, airline, technology and bank stocks pointed lower but the most significant price movements were reserved for those issues in special situations.

NLT was one of the most active issues, climbing 2 1/2 to 36 1/2 on turnover of 1.42 million shares. Thursday American General started its tender offer of \$38 each for up to 15 million NLT shares.

Coca-Cola fell 1 1/2 to 33 1/2 in heavy trading. Coke said the cash portion of its offer for Columbia Pictures was oversubscribed, and said it made the announcement to counter rumors that the stock portion was oversubscribed.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 25, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	GER.	IT.	SP.	JP.	DM.
Australian \$	2.2475	0.73	118.65	162.3	172.35	27.18	122.35	1.3825
Belgian franc	47.43	16.18	178.55	167.23	172.35	27.18	122.35	1.3825
British pound	2.2475	0.73	118.65	162.3	172.35	27.18	122.35	1.3825
Canadian \$	1.2725	0.73	118.65	162.3	172.35	27.18	122.35	1.3825
Deutsche mark	1.4915	0.73	118.65	162.3	172.35	27.18	122.35	1.3825
French franc	1.4915	0.73	118.65	162.3	172.35	27.18	122.35	1.3825
Italian lire	1.4915	0.73	118.65	162.3	172.35	27.18	122.35	1.3825
Japanese yen	1.4915	0.73	118.65	162.3	172.35	27.18	122.35	1.3825
Spanish peseta	1.4915	0.73	118.65	162.3	172.35	27.18	122.35	1.3825
Swiss franc	1.4915	0.73	118.65	162.3	172.35	27.18	122.35	1.3825
West German mark	1.4915	0.73	118.65	162.3	172.35	27.18	122.35	1.3825

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	GER.	IT.	SP.	JP.	DM.
1.0000	1.0000	0.73	118.65	162.3	172.35	27.18	122.35	1.3825
1.0000	1.0000	0.73	118.65	162.3	172.35	27.18	122.35	1.3825
1.0000	1.0000	0.73	118.65	162.3	172.35	27.18	122.35	1.3825
1.0000	1.0000	0.73	118.65	162.3	172.35	27.18	122.35	1.3825
1.0000	1.0000	0.73	118.65	162.3	172.35	27.18	122.35	1.3825
1.0000	1.0000	0.73	118.65	162.3	172.35	27.18	122.35	1.3825
1.0000	1.0000	0.73	118.65	162.3	172.35	27.18	122.35	1.3825
1.0000	1.0000	0.73	118.65	162.3	172.35	27.18	122.35	1.3825
1.0000	1.0000	0.73	118.65	162.3	172.35	27.18	122.35	1.3825

(*) Commercial bank. (b) Amounts needed to buy one unit. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

Silicon Valley: One Man's Theft Is Another's Brain-Picking

New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Although the arrest of a Silicon Valley businessman this week by the FBI set off a furor, the acquisition of trade secrets by legal and illegal means has always been part of doing business in Silicon Valley, the center of the U.S. electronics industry.

In the competitive corner of the area, where product life cycles are rarely more than two years, success or failure can turn on the difference of a few weeks in product introduction dates.

Add to that a clanish atmosphere in which most executives have at one time worked with one another, a lack of public scrutiny until recent years, and an endlessly increasing middle management and technical staff, and all the ingredients are in place for the full range of industrial intelligence and, at times, espionage.

What seems to distinguish the Japanese case, according to Silicon Valley executives, is the size of the payments, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, for international Business Machines computer secrets. Also unusual are the participation of federal law enforcement authorities and the fact that it took place in the "systems" business rather than in computer parts, such as semiconductor.

National Policy

Most delicate among the issues raised is the fact that the accused — Hitachi and Mitsubishi — are major representatives of a country that has made it national policy to become a world leader in the computer business.

"To sure the fact they are Japanese has added to it," said Marshall Cox, president of Western Micro-technology Inc. of Cupertino, Calif., a chip distributor. "It's also kind of odd that it took place here. After all, this is hardly the heart of the systems business. That would be more like Poughkeepsie," where IBM has major operations.

Hitachi has admitted that it paid a great deal for the material, which included manuals and computer code, but it has insisted that, as far as it knew, the transaction was legal.

Silicon Valley was built on the use of other companies' trade secrets. Hundreds of employees marched out of "mother firms" in the 1950s and 1960s to start new ventures, often carrying with them some of the form of written manuals on manufacturing procedures

(for which they were often sued) but mostly in the form of their own knowledge.

Over the years, the handful of tiny companies grew into the hundreds, some of them racing toward the billion-dollar annual sales mark. The competitive information-gathering became more sophisticated, and a wide range of techniques — both legal and illegal — for gathering information about one's competitors emerged.

The name listing post was first given in the late 1960s to the small U.S. sales offices of Japanese electronics companies that were set up primarily to gather intelligence about U.S. competitors. Most U.S. electronics companies have similar operations within their walls under different names, however.

The job of such operations, said Roger Borovoy, vice president and chief counsel for Intel, the leader of the semiconductor industry, is to "read everything in Electronic News, get data sheets from competitors as soon as they are printed, attend technical conferences, buy the first one of every new product introduced and listen in bars for engineers talking about any new products about to be introduced."

The Japanese are considered the masters of the listening post. The storefront offices their major companies set up in Silicon Valley are believed to have played a major role in Japan's present strength in semiconductor and growing power in computers.

Buying Products

Another widely accepted practice is to buy a competitor's products, or borrow a sample from one of its customers, and take it apart to see how it works.

Intel, for one, admits to this reverse engineering. "Sure," Mr. Borovoy said, "Intel gets competitive parts and cuts them up. Everybody does. We're not doing anything immoral. The idea is to get the parts as fast as you can. Usually we buy them, but if we can get a

friendly customer of a competitor to give them to us, we'll take the parts and cut them up."

He added, however, "Reverse engineering crosses over into illegality when a firm takes a competitor's customer, who has signed an agreement not to open up or resell the prototype, to turn over the chip."

The issue of copying has long been a bone of contention — and source of embarrassment — among semiconductor makers.

It came out in the open in 1979 at a congressional subcommittee hearing in San Jose over proposed copyright laws for integrated circuit designs. Testifying for copyright protection were Intel and Mostek of Texas, perhaps the two most creative companies in the industry.

According to L.J. Sevin, founder and chief engineer of Mostek, the same technology that allows the reproduction of modern electronic parts could be used to steal other companies' designs. He

He said the National Loans Act 1968 would be amended to enable the Bank of England to increase the size of its commercial bill operations in the London money market and thus allow the reduction of municipal authority bank borrowing.

Geoffrey said the government is taking these steps to help revive the British corporate bond market and improve the government's monetary control techniques.

of deep-discount and zero-coupon corporate bonds.

He said the Inland Revenue will consider that the discount represents a reward for the use of the money over the period of the loan.

He said that at the time of redemption, the discount will be treated for tax purposes as interest income. An exception to this would be if the lender sells the bond before maturity, at which point the profit would be treated as a capital gain.

For the borrower, the discount will be allowable as a deduction from profit.

While deep-discount bonds were declared legal as of Friday, the tax measures will apply to all transactions after April 5, 1983.

In a written answer to a parliamentary question, Sir Geoffrey also announced moves to reduce

municipal authority bank borrowing and to enable the Bank of England to increase its holdings of commercial bills.

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U.S. Dollar Gains As Rates Increase

Compiled From Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The dollar posted sharp gains against major foreign currencies on Western European foreign exchange markets Friday, boosted by an increase in short-term interest rates.

The high level of Eurodollar deposit rates, at 17 percent for six-month maturities early in the day before closing at 16 1/2 percent, and anticipation of as much as \$2.5 billion of Eurodeposit rollovers due Monday helped push the dollar above 2.49 Deutsche marks for the first time in 10 months.

Dealers said the dollar was also supported by expectations that seasonal pressures and an anticipated surge in the U.S. money supply in July will put further upward pressure on U.S. interest rates.

The dollar closed in London at 2.4858 DM, up from Thursday's 2.47 closing.

The dollar was also strong against the Swiss franc, closing at 2.1245 francs, compared with a 2.0893 closing on Thursday.

Record in Paris

In Paris, the dollar was fixed at a record 6.9015 francs, down from its opening 6.9225, but well above Thursday's 6.8265 fixing, dealers said.

Dealers said no Bank of France

intervention to stem the dollar's rise had been detected at the fixing or on the open market. Dealers said the Bank of France had bought a small amount of marks at the fixing.

They added that the central bank seems to be attempting to re-stock its foreign exchange holdings, taking advantage of the relative stability of the franc against the mark following the devaluation of the franc within the European Monetary System earlier this month.

After equating Monday's five-year low of \$1.7160 in early trading, the British pound recovered to close at \$1.7233, compared with \$1.7355 Thursday. The pound firmed against European currencies, dealers said.

In New York, the dollar lost ground early in the day on profit-taking but recovered to stand about unchanged from its former opening levels, dealers said. It was quoted at 2.4885 DM after slipping to a morning low of 2.4780 DM.

The dollar was quoted in New York at 2.1290 Swiss francs, up from an opening 2.1215 and Thursday's closing 2.11.

In London, gold closed at \$306.15 an ounce, down from Thursday's close of \$307.50.

AEG Urgently Seeks State Credit Guaranty

By Donald Nordberg

Reuters

FRANKFURT — AEG-Telefunken needs immediate approval of one billion Deutsche marks (\$403 million) in government credit guarantees to avert an imminent cash crisis, its management board chairman said Friday.

Officials of the electrical-goods maker are to meet senior government ministers on Monday to discuss survival plans, and Heinz Duerr, chairman of the management board, said that decisions are needed immediately. The company, which has had operating losses of more than 2 billion DM in the last four years, could run out of cash next month without the aid, he said.

Government guarantees would allow banks to begin to extend the 1.75 billion DM in new credits envisaged under the company rescue plan, called Concept AEG '83.

Mr. Duerr said Monday's meeting would also review a Works' Council request that the federal government take a shareholding in AEG, in contrast to management's plan to sell a stake in its capital-goods business to General Electric of Britain, which is no relation to GE of the United States.

Cabinet Decision

The West German Cabinet ruled out a direct shareholding in AEG at its meeting Wednesday, but that decision also is to be reviewed Monday.

Mr. Duerr said the management is sticking to its original recommendations, which involve divid-

ing AEG into its two principal parts, AEG-Technik for capital goods and AEG-Konsum for home appliances. A majority stake in its third major line of business, television sets and stereo equipment, would be sold.

Earlier this week, Mr. Duerr said the company is likely to have a group operating loss this year of about 550 million DM. Last year, AEG had a group operating loss of more than 600 DM.

Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 11)

P&G Uses Clerics To End Devil Talk

By Pamela Moreland
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Procter & Gamble has enlisted the aid of fundamentalist religious leaders to help quash persistent rumors that the company's trademark somehow signifies that it is linked to devil worship. The company said that the move was made after some P&G employees were harassed and sales of its products fell in some areas.

At first, P&G attempted to fight the rumors by issuing press releases and answering telephone calls and letters from concerned individuals. That all changed, however, when some P&G employees and their families in the Cincinnati area recently were threatened and harassed by angry fundamentalists.

Employees reported that paint had been thrown on their cars, tires slashed and workers challenged to fistfights. Children of P&G employees also have been harassed at school, the company said.

The company said that it had received an average of 12,000 telephone calls a month recently about the rumor. A P&G spokesman admitted that the rumor had hurt sales in some areas, but he would not disclose how much.

The rumor has taken a variety of forms. The most frequent says that a P&G executive appearing on either "The Merv Griffin Show" or "The Phil Donahue Show," two U.S. television talk shows, disclosed that the company logo, consisting of a crescent moon with the outline of a man's face looking at a group of 13 stars, represents the company's connection with Satan worship.

In fact, the company says, no P&G official has appeared on either show, and the trademark is just a picture of the man-in-the-moon looking at the 13 stars that represent the 13 original American colonies. The logo has been used since 1850, P&G said.

Chicago Bank Takes Loan Lead

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust has surpassed Bank of America as the top bank lender to U.S. businesses, a survey by the daily banking newspaper *American Banker* has shown.

American Banker said this week that data it compiled showed Continental with the largest portfolio, a total of \$13.5 billion, of commercial and industrial loans to domestic borrowers on Dec. 31, 1981. Bank of America's portfolio, which was No. 1 last year, totaled \$12.3 billion at the year's end.

Citibank remained the leader in total business loans, including international loans. But about 70 percent of its \$38-billion portfolio was in loans to companies abroad, which made it only fourth in domestic rankings. Chase Manhattan Bank was third, with U.S. business loans of \$12.2 billion.

American Banker said its data was for banks only, not their holding companies, adding that some results would be different if portfolios of the corporations, including other subsidiaries, could be used.

Continental Illinois, which ranks No. 4 in total loans, climbed to the top in domestic business loans is the result of an aggressive strategy adopted in the mid-1970s. In 1976, Roger E. Anderson, Continental's chairman, announced that the bank was embarking on a major reorganization of its lending departments to improve services to business "and within five years to clearly position Continental among the country's top three banks for corporate customers."

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, June 25

[illegible]

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

June 2

Toronto

	High	Low	Close	Change
3428 ANCA Inc	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
3429 Abit Price	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4000 Agri Res A	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4001 Agri Res B	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4002 Agri Res C	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4003 Agri Res D	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4004 Agri Res E	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4005 Agri Res F	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4006 Agri Res G	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4007 Agri Res H	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4008 Agri Res I	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4009 Agri Res J	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4010 Agri Res K	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4011 Agri Res L	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4012 Agri Res M	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4013 Agri Res N	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4014 Agri Res O	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4015 Agri Res P	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4016 Agri Res Q	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4017 Agri Res R	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4018 Agri Res S	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4019 Agri Res T	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4020 Agri Res U	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4021 Agri Res V	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4022 Agri Res W	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4023 Agri Res X	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4024 Agri Res Y	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4025 Agri Res Z	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4026 Agri Res AA	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4027 Agri Res AB	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4028 Agri Res AC	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4029 Agri Res AD	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4030 Agri Res AE	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4031 Agri Res AF	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4032 Agri Res AG	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4033 Agri Res AH	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4034 Agri Res AI	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4035 Agri Res AJ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4036 Agri Res AK	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4037 Agri Res AL	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4038 Agri Res AM	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4039 Agri Res AN	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4040 Agri Res AO	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4041 Agri Res AP	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4042 Agri Res AQ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4043 Agri Res AR	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4044 Agri Res AS	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4045 Agri Res AT	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4046 Agri Res AU	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4047 Agri Res AV	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4048 Agri Res AW	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4049 Agri Res AX	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4050 Agri Res AY	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4051 Agri Res AZ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4052 Agri Res BA	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4053 Agri Res BB	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4054 Agri Res BC	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4055 Agri Res BD	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4056 Agri Res BE	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4057 Agri Res BF	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4058 Agri Res BG	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4059 Agri Res BH	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4060 Agri Res BI	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4061 Agri Res BJ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4062 Agri Res BK	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4063 Agri Res BL	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4064 Agri Res BM	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4065 Agri Res BN	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4066 Agri Res BO	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4067 Agri Res BP	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4068 Agri Res BQ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4069 Agri Res BR	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4070 Agri Res BS	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4071 Agri Res BT	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4072 Agri Res BU	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4073 Agri Res BV	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4074 Agri Res BW	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4075 Agri Res BX	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4076 Agri Res BY	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4077 Agri Res BZ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4078 Agri Res CA	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4079 Agri Res CB	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4080 Agri Res CC	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4081 Agri Res CD	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4082 Agri Res CE	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4083 Agri Res CF	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4084 Agri Res CG	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4085 Agri Res CH	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4086 Agri Res CI	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4087 Agri Res CJ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4088 Agri Res CK	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4089 Agri Res CL	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4090 Agri Res CM	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4091 Agri Res CN	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4092 Agri Res CO	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4093 Agri Res CP	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4094 Agri Res CQ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4095 Agri Res CR	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4096 Agri Res CS	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4097 Agri Res CT	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4098 Agri Res CU	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4099 Agri Res CV	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4100 Agri Res CW	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4101 Agri Res CX	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4102 Agri Res CY	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4103 Agri Res CZ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4104 Agri Res DA	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4105 Agri Res DB	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4106 Agri Res DC	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4107 Agri Res DD	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4108 Agri Res DE	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4109 Agri Res DF	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4110 Agri Res DG	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4111 Agri Res DH	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4112 Agri Res DI	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4113 Agri Res DJ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4114 Agri Res DK	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4115 Agri Res DL	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4116 Agri Res DM	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4117 Agri Res DN	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4118 Agri Res DO	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4119 Agri Res DP	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4120 Agri Res DQ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4121 Agri Res DR	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4122 Agri Res DS	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4123 Agri Res DT	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4124 Agri Res DU	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4125 Agri Res DV	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4126 Agri Res DW	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4127 Agri Res DX	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4128 Agri Res DY	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4129 Agri Res DZ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4130 Agri Res EA	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4131 Agri Res EB	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4132 Agri Res EC	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4133 Agri Res ED	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4134 Agri Res EE	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4135 Agri Res EF	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4136 Agri Res EG	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4137 Agri Res EH	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4138 Agri Res EI	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4139 Agri Res EJ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4140 Agri Res EK	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4141 Agri Res EL	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4142 Agri Res EM	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4143 Agri Res EN	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4144 Agri Res EO	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4145 Agri Res EP	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4146 Agri Res EQ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4147 Agri Res ER	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4148 Agri Res ES	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4149 Agri Res ET	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4150 Agri Res EU	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4151 Agri Res EV	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4152 Agri Res EW	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4153 Agri Res EX	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4154 Agri Res EY	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4155 Agri Res EZ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4156 Agri Res FA	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4157 Agri Res FB	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4158 Agri Res FC	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4159 Agri Res FD	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4160 Agri Res FE	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4161 Agri Res FF	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4162 Agri Res FG	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4163 Agri Res FH	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4164 Agri Res FI	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4165 Agri Res FJ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4166 Agri Res FK	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4167 Agri Res FL	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4168 Agri Res FM	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4169 Agri Res FN	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4170 Agri Res FO	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4171 Agri Res FP	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4172 Agri Res FQ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4173 Agri Res FR	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4174 Agri Res FS	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4175 Agri Res FT	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4176 Agri Res FU	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4177 Agri Res FV	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4178 Agri Res FW	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4179 Agri Res FX	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4180 Agri Res FY	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4181 Agri Res FZ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4182 Agri Res GA	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4183 Agri Res GB	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4184 Agri Res GC	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4185 Agri Res GD	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4186 Agri Res GE	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4187 Agri Res GF	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4188 Agri Res GG	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4189 Agri Res GH	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4190 Agri Res GI	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4191 Agri Res GJ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4192 Agri Res GK	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4193 Agri Res GL	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4194 Agri Res GM	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4195 Agri Res GN	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4196 Agri Res GO	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4197 Agri Res GP	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4198 Agri Res GQ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4199 Agri Res GR	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4200 Agri Res GS	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4201 Agri Res GT	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4202 Agri Res GU	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4203 Agri Res GV	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4204 Agri Res GW	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4205 Agri Res GX	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4206 Agri Res GY	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4207 Agri Res GZ	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4208 Agri Res HA	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4209 Agri Res HB	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4210 Agri Res HC	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4211 Agri Res HD	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4212 Agri Res HE	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
4213 Agri Res HF				

Canadian Indexes

Item	Cost
1. Materials	100.00
2. Labor	200.00
3. Overhead	100.00
Total	400.00

ASEAN Nations Plan Venture in Soda Ash

Program

BANGKOK — Representatives of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have signed a joint venture agreement to set up ASEAN Soda Ash Co., which is to have annual production capacity of 440,000 tons of soda ash and 440,000 tons of ammonium chloride.

An Industry Ministry spokesman Friday said the cost of the project is estimated at \$370 million.

Market Closed

Financial markets in Hong Kong were closed Friday for a holiday.

كلامه، الأصل

million) in April from £222 million in March, the Trade Department said on Friday.

Exports rose to a record £4.73 billion from £4.58 billion in March, mainly because of a £150-million increase in oil shipments. Imports also rose to £4.54 billion, against £4.36 billion in March.

The projected invisible account surplus has been increased to £150 million in April from £109 million in March, giving an estimated current account surplus in April of £346 million. The non-oil trade balance showed a marked deterioration in April, with a deficit of £223 million, against an £8-million surplus in March.

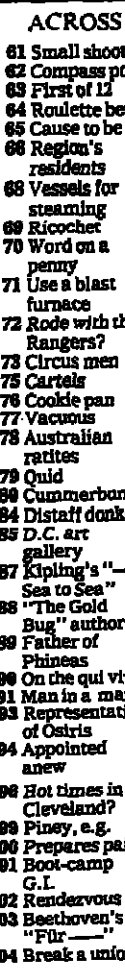
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285.44.40. Ext. 42.

...the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement, and that the *in vivo* results are in good agreement with the results obtained from the *in vitro* studies.

All-American By I. Judah Koolyk



DOWN

79 Goalie's domain
81 Attack
82 Evening p
83 "Magister
Ludi" a
85 Like a ch
86 Fox's na
sakes
87 Emulates
Orlores?
90 Aggregate
Abbr.
91 411. to Liv
92 Preserve.
way
93 Gallic girl
friend
95 No matter
which
97 None
98 Singer Da

" MOM? IS IT STILL TODAY?"

[illegible]

Yesterday's Jumbles: GLADE TRAIT MORGUE VAGANT
Answer: A GREAT OVEN might produce most of this—"OVERHEATING"

